ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,209—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed CHARGE of the Company's AGENCY in Bombay.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.
P. & O. Co.

29th October, 1894.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th Feb.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	505	1200	R. F. Briscoe	TUESDAY, 5 P.M. 16th April.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.
PENINSULAR, 29th ,, | SUTLEJ, 13th December.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 626

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now-Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Dec. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 3rd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 1st Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 1st Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

A NEW WHISKY.
C. P. & CO'S
SPECIAL BLEND.
Thinking there is yet room in India for another FIRST CLASS WHISKY at a Cheap Price,
We beg to Introduce to the Indian Public a NEW WHISKY of Our Own, which we consider Eminently Suited in every way to the Taste of All.
The Whisky is a Blend of the Finest Scotch Distillations, and we feel certain will give satisfaction to those who buy it. We Invite all to Sample the Whisky. Sample Bottle, Rs. 2-4.
PRICE : Rs. 27 PER DOZEN NET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & CO.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
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Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.
What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

WANTED.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

WANTED, for the East Coast Railway, Delivered at Coconada, TEN BARGES, new or second-hand, length 90 feet, breadth 16 3-4 feet, depth 5 feet, draught light 1½ feet, loaded 80 to 100 Tons, 2½ feet. Eight must be fitted to carry loaded Broad Gauge Wagons on Deck, and Two for Passengers. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, East Coast Railway, Waltair, by whom Applications will be received up to 15th November, 1894.

A. BRERETON,
Manager, E. C. Railway.
Waltair, 19th October, 1894.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER, having a Thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning. None need apply but a Practical and Able one. Apply to the Undersigned.

RAMNARAYEN AMARCHAND,
Director,
The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ld.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL ;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 30th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for Receipt of Tenders by the Chief Engineer for the Construction of the Outlet and Screening Tower, Filter Beds and Service Reservoir (Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the first Advertisement) in connection with Hyderabad City Water Works, has been EXTENDED to 30TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

SYED ALI BILGRAMI,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength,
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	988,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,812,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,191,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, R B Ghandhee and Co.

J.M. 251-54, 256-58, 259-62, 263-66, 267-70, 271, 274-78 } 25 cases each 150 pieces white nainsook, 36 inches 18 yards.

On account of the concerned—

V.B. 3300—1 case 12 pieces China flowered silk.
" 3579—1 case 12 pieces China plain silk.
" 3369—1 case 11 pieces striped gold brocade.

5 cases very superior silk embroidered velvet, suitable for furniture lining, door curtains, dresses, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Budrinarain Birjmohun, of Delhi—

Per s. s. "Clan Alpine."

357 C H —5013-15—3 cases 180 pieces.
93 G & Co— " —24" blotch prints.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

5 cases, containing 487 boxes, each 100 Trichinopoly cigars of varieties.

SALE OF 45 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS PRINTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows, viz:—

By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor, Ramchander Kanhiyalall, of Delhi—

D 1885-89, 1925-54, 2020-23 } 45 cases, each containing 60 pieces, 22-23 inches by 28 yards Turkey-Red Swiss prints.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1825, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
EUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 31st October, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their Remuneration.
5TH.—To transact any other Business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th November to 19th November, 1894, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW, & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15, Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars

Apply to—

KING KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

ALL INFANTS' FOODS,

Made directly from Flour of Wheat or other Grains, contain Starch, and, in fact, such Foods CONSIST MAINLY OF STARCH.

The NATURAL FOOD for a Baby is MOTHER'S MILK, and THIS CONTAINS NO STARCH.

Young Children cannot digest Starchy Foods.

A PERFECT ARTIFICIAL FOOD

for Infants must, therefore, NOT CONTAIN STARCH.

MELLIN'S FOOD

CONTAINS NO STARCH, and makes a PERFECT DIET for the Youngest Child, built upon the Plan of Mother's Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For Infants and Invalids may be obtained of Dealers throughout India.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary distrubance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

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Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

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If paid in India	Commission	¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	¼th "

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NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENU

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of the Medical Profession, Grant Medical College, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Saturday; and the steamers Purulia and Safari left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thorndale, Siam, and D. Balduino, and schooner Columbus entered the dock on Sunday; the steamer Pachumba left it on Saturday, the steamer Bancoora on Sunday, and the steamer Kapurthula yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-morrow, the 31st instant.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. E. J. Keane will deliver a lecture, entitled "Sunshine and Shadow," in the rooms of the Grant Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A., at 8-30, to-night.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Portuguese Young Men's Football Association and the Islam Gymkhana was played on Sunday, and ended in a victory for the former.

STEALING A VALUABLE ORNAMENT.—Nagindass Tribhovandass, a Hindu, with his child on his arm, was, on Sunday going along Bhoiwada, when one Gungaram Succaram removed a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 600, from the child's neck, and was making off with it, when he was arrested, and given into police custody.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Tookaram Khedaree, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that his servant, Rama, who had been in his employ for a month and a-half only, absconded after committing theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 32, from his shop.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Ismail Shahadut, a cooly, employed on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, was, on Saturday, removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, suffering from fracture of the left leg, caused by a bale of pressed cotton falling on it, while stowing it in the hold of the ship.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—Tcolia Ballia, a Hindu, aged twenty years, when in the shop of a marwaree, named Otta Waga, at Girgaum Road, on Sunday, picked up a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 125, that was lying in the shop, and walked off. The marwaree, finding the article missing, made a report to the police, who arrested the accused, and recovered the stolen ornament from him.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—The tramway conductor, named Shaik Currim Abdulla, who had absconded taking with him Rs. 50-4-6, the sale proceeds of tramway tickets, sold by him on the 23rd instant, was, on Saturday, arrested at Poona, and brought down to Bombay. Rs. 37-0-6 were found on his person.

BURGLARY AT THE REGIMENTAL STORES.—Lieutenant P. Hancock, the Quarter-master of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, has reported that, during Friday night, the regimental stores were broken into by removing the padlock on the door, and ten pairs of boots, valued at Rs. 94-1-0, stolen therefrom. A pair of the stolen boots was found on the rifle butts, near the barracks, on the following morning.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which two milkmen were charged with assaulting a police sepoy. The sepoy was taking two buffaloes from the Esplanade to the pound, as the animals were grazing in the Secretariat garden. The accused not liking procedure, assaulted the sepoy. His Worship convicted the gowlees, and fined them Rs. 10 each.

BURGLARY AT SLATER ROAD.—Mr. Dorabji Nusserwanji Patell, residing at Slater Road, has reported to the police the theft of a lady's gold watch, valued at Rs. 20, a silver watch, valued at Rs. 15, two silk shawls, at Rs. 12 each, &c., in all collectively valued at Rs. 169-12-0, from a cupboard, which was opened with a duplicate key. It appears that an entrance was effected into the house by inserting the hand through the venetians of a window and lifting the hook inside.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEFENDANTS.—Yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of ordinary "police cases," at the Esplanade Police Court, early in the morning. The greater part of the morning was taken up by the trial of cases in which about a hundred and fifty Hindus were charged with letting off fire-works and crackers on public streets. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined them in small sums, ranging from four annas to a rupee.

THEFT AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Raghunath Babaji, a fitter, residing in Vinayak Vassoodeo's Wadi, off Mahim Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that some time after 9 o'clock, during the night of the 27th instant, some one entered his house by removing the latch on the front door, and stole a silver watch, valued at Rs. 15, from the pocket of his coat, which was left hanging on a nail. The delinquent also removed from the persons of two of his daughters, aged six years and twelve months, respectively, two silver waist chains, valued at Rs. 12, and a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 6, while they were asleep.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICIONS.—Yellapa Gungaram, a young Kammati, at present out of employment, residing at the 5th Lane, Kammatipura, was, on Sunday, arrested on suspicion of having removed a silver neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 3, from the person of a girl, named Munjoola, aged two years, residing in the same house. He was taken into custody, and the ornament was recovered from him. The police also recovered several small ornaments from different marwarees, in Kammatipura, with whom they had been pledged by accused. The owners of these ornaments have been traced, and from their statements, it appears, that most of these articles had been taken from the persons of their children.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Beharee Goolraj, a mill-labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing with his brother, Mahadoo, at Mahaluxmee. For the last two weeks deceased had been absent from work, as he was suffering from fever and cough. On Sunday afternoon, during the absence of his brother, Beharee went behind the house, when a cobra bit him on the right foot over the third toe. In the evening Mahadoo returned home and found his brother in a great pain, and took him to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently expired. A verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Sunday afternoon, the Mazagon police boat, while on its round, noticed the dead body of a Hindu, aged about thirty-seven years, apparently a Kharwa calassee, floating on the surface of the water in the harbour, and picked it up. The body was dressed in dungree drawers and a bundee, in the pocket of which were found five annas, seven pies, and a beetle-nut cutter. There was also a bag tied round the waist, and contained Rs. 32 in cash, four German coins, and one dollar. The body, which bore no marks of violence, except that the lips and tips of ears were eaten by fish, was conveyed to the morgue and buttakees were beaten at all bunders and in all parts of the town with a view to ascertain whether the deceased had any relatives or friends, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan J. Turner the coroner, held an inquest, at the morgue, yesterday, when an open erdict was returned.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

ON Sunday evening, a deputation, consisting of Dr. J. A. da Gama, Dr. George Pires, and Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas waited on his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, at the Apollo Hotel, to welcome his Excellency on the part of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas. His Excellency received the deputation with great urbanity, and thanked them for their good wishes. On Sunday afternoon, the ex-Governor of Damaun, visited his Excellency, and had a long conversation with him. In the evening, the Governor General and party were entertained by Dr. J. A. da Gama at his residence, in Khoja Moholla. The departure of his Excellency to Goa has not yet been definitely fixed. The Governor-General is awaiting the arrival of the steamer of the Messageries Maritimes, by which some seven members of his family, including his brother-in-law, are expected. Most probably, the party will start for Goa by the 2nd proximo.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is now certain that the Amir is out of danger. Whatever his recent illness may have been, the latest letters from Kabul, dated 20th instant, make no allusion to his illness, but simply refer to his carrying on the affairs of State as usual.

THE railway accident trial commenced on Monday at Quetta. The native station-master at Shelabagh and the guard of the ballast train were examined, and the case adjourned.

MR. BARNES is now gazetted to officiate as Resident in Kashmir during such time as Colonel Barr acts as Governor-General's Agent in Central India. Mr. Jardine is re-appointed from special duty to officiate as Political Assistant of the first class, and will act as Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

SEVERAL cases of small-pox have been discovered in the cantonment bazaars at Rawalpindi, and the local authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the disease spreading. The bazaars have been placed out of bounds for the garrison. A Punjabi resident of the bazaar, in whose household the malady first appeared, endeavoured to evade detection by keeping matters quiet; but on becoming aware that the authorities were likely to discover it, and fearing punishment, he fled with his family from the precincts of the cantonment and took up his abode in the city. A warrant for his arrest has issued.

HEAVY rainfall has occurred in the Central Provinces, which has not only damaged the standing autumn crops, but has obstructed the winter sowings. The imports of grain to Saugor show a very large increase, being 67,000 maunds as against 10,000 last week. The numbers on relief works have, however, now fallen to 1,100 in Saugor and remain stationary in Damoh: 2,000 persons still receive gratuitous relief in Saugor city.

A STORY is circulating in Mandalay regarding ex-Private White and his arrival months ago, his sojourn for a few weeks and sudden disappearance last week after a prolonged and mysterious absence at an unusual hour. The man is reported to have perfunctorily applied at several places for employment and departed suddenly, forgetting to settle his boarding bills. His chum was a policeman and folk anticipate that White will publish an account in due course entitled "How I secured The baw's crown jewels."

THE third Burma Rifle Association meeting at Mandalay will be held between the 3rd and 12th of December. The Government grant Rs. 1,500, instead of a free passage and travelling expenses, to one team from each corps in Burma, to be refunded in full, funds permitting. The Railway, the Irrawaddy Flotilla and the British India Company, grant return tickets between the ports and stations for a single fare. The Asiatic liners also give this from Port Blair. Hitherto the meeting has been poorly attended.

IT was only after the mail of last week had left that full particulars were made known in town of the unpleasant incident which happened during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Leeds when a lunatic made an attempt to enter the Royal carriage. It appears that the man sprang on to the step almost before anyone was aware of the unwarrantable proceeding. The mounted officers riding immediately behind the carriage were evidently taken aback, but one of them, Surgeon-Captain de Burgh Birch, the Commanding Officer of the Medical staff company, very promptly frustrated the man's attempt. He was at the moment riding just behind the right rear wheel of the carriage, and his horse, responding to the spur, sprang forward, and being as quickly wheeled to the left, his rider was enabled to seize the fellow by the throat. Meanwhile Prince Adolphus of Teck, who was in command of the mounted escort of the 17th Lancers, and who was riding on the same side of the carriage, made a cut at the man with his sword, and so too did a non-commissioned officer riding on the left side, the latter striking across the carriage in front of their Royal Highnesses. Neither of them did much harm, however. Surgeon-Captain de Burgh Birch did not release his hold, but the man clung to the carriage door, and it was almost pulled off its hinges, when a police officer, coming to the former's assistance, dragged the fellow away. The Duke preserved his coolness, but the Duchess's cheek blanched and she was eventually somewhat alarmed by the occurrence. The carriage door was so much damaged that it was impossible to close it, and for the rest of the way to the Town Hall it remained open. After their Royal Highnesses alighted it was taken off and put inside the vehicle.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, in his *Fortnightly* article, tells a story of his midshipman days which shows how near England once came to losing the future services of one of her most wise and gallant soldiers. During a game of "follow my leader" on H. M. S. Queen, a comrade shouted "Boo!" to startle young Wood, who was balanced on the after-brace block. He succeeded in doing so, for Wood let go and fell 43ft. into the water, just missing an open port on the way. One Crimean story of a more cheerful kind than most is of a bet Lord Raglan won from Sir George Brown, a hero in fight known to the men of the Light Division as "the General." He had seized an opportunity of meeting Lord Raglan to urge the desirability of his showing himself more frequently in the camps. "What good will it do?" "Oh! 'twill cheer the men up. Why, sir, numbers of my men don't know your name." "But they don't know your name, George!" "Every man in the Light Division knows my name." "I'll bet you £1 the first man we ask does not." "Done," said Sir George; and they rode to the Light Division camp. "Come here, my man. Who am I?" The soldier halted at three paces, straight as a ramrod. "You're the General, sir!" "But my name?" "You're the General, sir;" and nothing more could be elicited from him. Sir George Brown paid up on the spot.

THE "Republique Francaise" tells a wonderful story about a sleeping woman, who is alleged to have been asleep for no less a period than twelve years. The little village of Thenelles, near St. Quentin, contains this prodigy, whose name is Marguerite Bouyennal. Twelve years ago, Marguerite, then a young and beautiful girl of twenty-one years of age, was delivered of a child, which died almost immediately after its birth. Some of the village gossips would have it that the child had been murdered, and so persistent were the rumours that at length a police magistrate determined to investigate the matter. Accompanied by a couple of policemen, he called on the young mother. At the sight of the policemen she fainted away, and it is alleged that ever since she has been in a cataleptic state. Only once, when needles were stuck in her flesh, has she ever uttered a sound during that time. The doctors have tried in vain to awaken her by means of electric batteries. She is artificially fed four times a day with pepsine and milk. It is said that offers have been made to her family by enterprising showmen in France and America, who want to exhibit her publicly.

PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER has, a Paris Correspondent learns, accepted an invitation from the members of the Paris Opera House to attend the first representation in Paris of Signor Verdi's "Othello." At the full dress rehearsal, the other night, the composer caused the ballet to be twice performed. The box-holders were not invited, and nobody was allowed to take their places except in three boxes. In the central box facing the stage sat Signora Verdi and Madame Stoltz. M. Barthou and some other Ministers were in a side box, and Madame Bertrand with some friends occupied the managerial box. A space was created in the pit by the removal of three rows of orchestra stalls. In the middle of it was set a table on a haut pas, at which sat Signor Verdi and the two managers. The rest of the pit was filled with dramatic authors, librettists, composers, and eminent musicians. The rehearsal was not over until half-past twelve. Signor Verdi received ovations from the performers and public, to which he answered with a few bows. He was much pleased, he said, in the course of the evening, with the artists, and bestowed praise on his friend, M. Maurel, Mdme. Rose Caron (Desdemona), and Signor Saliza, who is a fine, frank, impulsive Othello.

DON CARLOS (a Paris Correspondent tells us) is being set up as a Pretender by some Royalist Committees in Brittany; but it does not yet appear that he has consented to play the part. To do so would be to transfer his claim to the Crown of Spain to his brother Alfonso, husband of the energetic Dona Maria de Las Nevas. Don Jaime is the only son of Don Carlos, who, as a champion of the Salic Law in Spain, deprives his three daughters of all right to reign over that country. The Legitimists of Brittany, who are now Carlists, sent delegations on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne at Auray. After they had performed their devotions, they held a meeting, at which it was resolved to transmit the following letter to Don Carlos, who, be it remembered, lately married a daughter of the illustrious Breton house of De Rohan:—"We, the Breton Legitimists, who have met at Auray, are faithful to the Salic Law, embodied in the eldest of the Bourbons, and are ready to defend it against all comers. We therefore lay at the feet of the King and Queen the homage of our unalterable devotion." Six Committees were represented.

AFTER the unveiling of Shelley's bust Signor Riccioni, as President of the Executive Committee, delivered an address, and handed the statue over to Signor Nelli, the Mayor of Viareggio, who accepted it amid hearty cheers on behalf of the town. The monument is directly facing the sea, and its total height is fifteen feet. The bust of Shelley by which it is surmounted is the work of Professor Urbano Lucchesi, the eminent sculptor, and represents the poet at the age of twenty-nine. The eyes are gazing meditatively across the sea, and a pen just laid down appears from under the folds of the cloak. On the pedestal encircled by intertwined branches of oak and olive, is a book bearing on its cover the word "Prometeo." Above this is the following inscription: "1894. To P. B. Shelley, heart of hearts, in 1822 drowned in this sea; consumed by fire on this shore, where he meditated the addition to 'Prometheus Unbound,' of a posthumous page in which every generation would have a token of its struggles, its tears, and its redemption." Among those present at the ceremony were representatives of the Universities of Pisa and Rome, and all the members of the English colony here. Many telegrams of sympathy were received by the committee from England and different parts of Italy. Professor Lucchesi, the Florentine sculptor, whose bust of Shelley was unveiled at Viareggio, was one of the favourite pupils of the famous Dupre. Among his previous works are the monument to Garibaldi at Lucca, and that to the late King Victor Emmanuel at Spoleto.

TWO young women of a village on the Riviera, Diano Arentino, were in love with the same man, who courted each of them unknown to the other. But at last the two girls got to know that they were rivals, and a bitter hatred sprang up between them. At last they decided to have a duel, chose as weapons sharply-pointed knives, and made an appointment to meet in a solitary place. Their ages were respectively 18 and 20 years. As soon as they met, it seems thy rushed at each other furiously, and immediately the youngest stabbed the eldest to the heart. When the former saw her victim fall, she must have either been horrified at her own deed, or terrified at its certain consequences, for she drew the bloody knife out of her rival's body and cut her own throat. She was found dead, with the knife still in her hand, by the side of her rival.

THE Rev. C. E. TISDALL, D.D., Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, gives in this month's *Common Sense*, under the heading "People I Have Known," some reminiscences of Charles James Mathews. Chancellor Tisdall relates that Mathews was constantly asked, when lessee of Covent Garden, for free admissions, known in theatrical parlance as "dead-heads":—"One," he said, "of the most importunate was a hatter, who for months persisted in boring me for orders for places in the dress-circle, and even for private boxes. He was a voracious cormorant for orders. I became at last tired of his persistent applications, and devised a plan for putting a stop to them. I told some of the stage carpenters and the call-boy to meet me in my room, bringing their hats. Noticing the dilapidated condition of those articles, I directed the wearers to retire, and return when sent for. When they re-entered the room I gave each of them a paper to be handed to the proprietor of the hat-shop. On it I wrote the words—'admit one to get a hat.—C. J. M.' The orders were admitted, the head-gear supplied to the delighted recipients, and the importunate one was effectually cured of the dead-head malady."

IN his page of gossip called "Anecdotal Europe," in the *Illustrated London News*, the author of "An Englishman in Paris," tells the following of Frederick the Great:—"One day he was strolling about sans-souci, when he came upon a sentry who presented arms as clumsily as Jack saluted Frederick's descendant. 'You handle your musket like a pitchfork,' said Fritz, not at all angrily; 'let's change places, and I'll show you how to do it.' The movement was executed to perfection. Fritz waited for approval; the man merely nodded. At last he spoke 'How long have you being doing this, Private Fritz,' he asked. 'Since I was a little lad,' was the answer. 'What do you get a day?' was the next question. The King roughly divided his yearly income by three hundred and sixty-five, and named the sum. 'Then I don't wonder at it,' was the remark. 'I have only left off wielding the pitchfork six months, and I get fourteen kreutzers a day. That makes all the difference.'"

THERE has been some talk in Paris of placing all the cellular police vans, known as salad-baskets, or "paniers a salade," which is the precise equivalent for the English slang expression "Black Maria," under the control of the police authorities. As things are at present, some of them are in the keeping of the Ministry of the Interior, which lends them to the Prefect of Police only when there are wholesale arrests to be made, as, for instance, during the Boulangist disturbances at Longchamps a few years ago. The discussion that has been taking place on the subject has elicited the fact that there are seven cellular vans at the Police Prefecture which are in constant use. They make a round of the police stations three times a day. Outside are a driver and an inspector, and inside, in the corridor between the cells, is a municipal guardsman armed to the teeth. The seven vans are capable of carrying 294 prisoners a day on their regular rounds, but by working overtime they could deal with a still larger number.

A PATRIARCHAL lime tree, known as the Domlinde or Cathedral tree, has just fallen at Brunswick. It was 86 feet high, and its girth was 19 feet. It was unique in that there is an undoubted mention of it in a pamphlet written in 1492, in which it is recorded that in 1473 summer came so early that "the lime tree of Brunswick" was in leaf by Easter Day. Even then the tree was famous for the size of its leaves. The Duke of Cumberland possesses a vase made of a piece of wood from this "Heinrich's linde."

MOROCCO appears to be sadly in want of a progressive party. The Moorish authorities at Dar-al-Baida, according to our Consul, Mr. Allan Maclean, oppose by every means in their power any attempt at building or repairing houses inside or outside the town. Building requisites, such as sand, stones, and lime, which can be freely purchased outside the town gates, are prohibited from being brought by their purchaser into the town, whereby much inconvenience and annoyance is caused. Then there are no regular roads, but only camel tracks, and very few bridges, and, lastly, there are no railways.

A PARIS paper publishes the following news received from a trustworthy source in Constantinople:—"The Italian Ambassador, Count Nigra, was questioned with regard to the Czar's state of health, and future plans, and declared that he could only conjecture. He knew the Czar was averse to warm climates, and would not seek one if he were not compelled by absolute danger. He had the very greatest objection to leaving Russia for any length of time. The marriage of the Cezarewitch was not so settled a matter as to make it desirable that he should be bound to duties, and thus prevented from visiting his future wife for a long time. Then there was no precedent in Russian history for the eventuality of a Regency. Corfu was selected because it was quiet and out of the way, and secured the possibility of seclusion. The Riviera was first proposed, but the idea was dismissed for political reasons, as the French would not have allowed the Emperor to remain quiet.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

FIRST forecast of the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal, 1893 (to the 15th September).

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon of 1894, month by month, has been as follows:—

In May the rainfall was generally less than the normal. In June the rainfall was deficient in North Bengal, particularly in Rajshahi, Pabna, Bogra, Rangpur, and Jalpaiguri, and somewhat below the normal in parts of Eastern Bengal; it was also deficient in Jessore and Murshidabad, and in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, elsewhere abundant rain was received in June. In July the rainfall throughout these provinces was generally above the normal, except in North Bengal and North Bihar. The effect of the short rainfall in July in North Bengal was to retard the transplanting operations, and thus to prevent the full area from being brought under cultivation, as well as to improve the prospects of the crop. In August abundant rain was received everywhere except in Orissa, and in Hooghly, 24-Parganas and Midnapore, where the rainfall was considerably short of the normal. In North Bengal and North Bihar the rainfall of August was in excess of the normal, and thus partly made up the deficiency of rain in the preceding month. The rainfall during the first half of September was generally of a light character, but it appears to have been sufficient for the needs of the crop.

On the whole, the distribution of rainfall has proved to be favourable to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop in most districts of Bengal. The failure of the July rainfall in North Bengal and North Bihar was the only unfavourable element in the character of the present season, but it was to a great extent compensated for by the plentiful rainfall in the following month.

Damage by floods has been reported from the Kalna subdivision of Burdwan, from Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, and Balasore; it was particularly serious in the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions of Cuttack. In the Contai sub-division of Midnapore the crop was seriously injured by the heavy rainfall of the 24th July, which also prevented a large area from being brought under cultivation.

Area cultivated.—The total area estimated to have been cultivated winter rice *in* Bengal is 31,229,000 acres, against 31,021,900 acres in 1893, thus showing a small increase over the area cropped last year. Timely rainfall is reported to have caused an increase in cultivation in many districts of Bengal, notably in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Dacca Divisions; on the other hand, the deficiency of rainfall in July prevented considerable areas from being brought under cultivation in Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri. The areas sown with winter rice in these districts are estimated by the district officers to have fallen short of the areas cropped last year by 30, 6·5, and 15 per cent. respectively. In the Contai subdivision of Midnapur a large area, amounting to 25,800 acres or nearly 8 per cent. on the area sown in 1893, could not be sown with rice, owing to excessive rainfall at the end of July last.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that out of the 44 districts from which returns have been received, 21 report a full average (16 annas) or more than a full average crop; 21 others report the crop as varying from 12 to 16 annas; and two districts, namely Jalpaiguri and Cuttack, return the crop to be 11 annas. There are only two sub-divisions where the crop is reported to be less than 8 annas, namely Contai in Midnapore, and Kendrapara in Cuttack, both of which return the crop as 7 annas.

On comparing the district estimates of outturn this year with those for 1893, it will appear that out of the 44 districts, twenty-two report the crop to be better than the crop of 1893, six report the crop to be equal to that of the last year, while 16 report it to be worse than the latter. The prospects of the standing crop appear, therefore, to be slightly better than those of the last year's crop. The outturn of the winter rice crop of 1893 was estimated by the Department at the full average or 16 annas. If the weather prove favourable to the standing crop in October, it may be expected that its outturn will amount to 16½ annas, and thus slightly exceed the average.

BENGAL BHADOI.

First forecast of the bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1894:—

Explanatory.—Under orders of Government contained in their letter No. 1557, dated 16th March 1894, the present bhadoi forecast furnishes statistics for whole districts instead of for each sub-division, as has hitherto been the arrangement. A change has been made in the classification of crops with special reference to the compilation of the Agricultural Statistics for the Province. The headings adopted in the appended returns are intended to give a conspectus of all the bhadoi or rain crops. The most important bhadoi food crops are bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn, and millets. The cultivation of bhadoi paddy prevails chiefly in Bengal Proper and Orissa, where the area under maize and millets is limited. The latter crops occupy large areas in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The chief millets are jowar, bajra, and mandua, all of which have been shown separately in the returns. The less important millets and bhadoi pulses have been included under the head "Other cereals and pulses." Among bhadoi non-food crops, the most important are jute, indigo, and cotton. Special reports are published by this Department for the jute and cotton crops: in the present return, these two crops have been grouped with other non-food crops.

Character of the season.—The outturn of the bhadoi crops is determined by the rainfall from April to September. The season up to the end of May was characterized in South-West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur by deficient rainfall, which is reported to have led to a contraction of the area under cultivation in these parts. In North and East Bengal the rainfall was heavier, and more evenly distributed. In June, the rainfall in North Bengal and in the Presidency Division was short of the normal, while there was an excessive fall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the rainfall in this month was either normal or slightly in excess of the normal. During July, the rainfall throughout these Provinces, except in the Rajshahi Division, was generally above the normal. This deficiency in North Bengal was compensated by heavy rainfall a in August. The rainfall of this month was generlly above the normal throughout these Provinces, except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In the first half of September, the rainfall has been below the normal.

Area sown.—The total area sown with bhadoi crops during the current year appears from the returns attached to 15,8x note to amount to 15,545,000 acres against 15,607,200 acres in the preceding season. Taking these Provinces as a whole, the decreace is inappreciable. A falling-off in the area in consequence of the want of rain at the time of sowing has been reported from nine districts. The total cultivated area of these Provinces being estimated in these returns at 57,229,900 acres, it will be seen that roughly a little more than one-fourth of this area is estimated by the District Officers to have been cultivated with bhadoi or tain crops. Comparing now the areas under bhadoi food and non-food crops, with the total area sown with all bhadoi crops, the district estimates of the current year show that the food-crops occupy in round numbers about 76 per cent., and the non-food crops about 24 per cent. of the total bhadoi area. Bhadoi paddy, which is the most important bhadoi crop, occupies about 45 per cent. of the total bhadoi area.

The above estimates will be understood to be merely approximate, as they are not based on measurements.

Character of the crops.—The present season has been favourable to bhadoi crops. From the appended statement, it will be seen that out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, two districts, viz., Tippera and Noakhali, report an outturn above the average, 29 districts including all the districts of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the four North Ganges districts of the Patna Division report an outturn of from 12 to 16 annas, 12 districts an outturn between 8 and 12 annas, and in the case of only 2 districts, viz., Palamau and Manbhum, the yield is estimated to be less than eight annas. Floods are reported to have caused damage in six districts, viz. Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Cuttack, and Balasore, but the damage done does not seem to have been very considerable. The yield of all bhadoi crops for the Province is estimated by this Department, after allowance for the tendency to understate the outturn, and looking to the fact that the prospects of the bhadoi crops are admittedly much better this year than last year, to be not less than 15 annas, and it may reach the average of 16 annas.

MADRAS PADDY.

(Sowings report of 1894.)

According to the reports received from the Government villages, the area of paddy sown up to the end of September last amounts to acres 3,524,000, which is nearly 5 per cent. more than the normal area, but 3·3 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The decrease as compared with last year occurred in 13 out of the 21 districts of the Presidency, omitting Madras. This was due to the south-west monsoon having been generally late this year. In many districts the rains were partial and insufficient to replenish the tanks.

The condition of the crop in the delta tracts and under river-fed tanks and channels is reported to be generally good. More rain is required for the rop in other tracts.

BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

The second report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1894 is as follows:—

The area now reported under sesamum is 70,795 acres against 79,410 acres at the same period in the previous year, a decrease of 10·85 per cent. Except in the Buldana District, there has been a falling off in the area under this crop throughout the Province, attributed to the bad harvest of 1893, and to the larger cultivation of juar (sorghum vulgare) in the present year.

The crop under report is an unusually poor one, having suffered from want of moisture owing to a long break in the rains; the late rains have, however, somewhat improved its condition, but damage from insects has occurred in parts of Akola, Buldana, and Ellichpur. In the Amraoti district the outturn is estimated at 12 annas, and prospects are favourable in Wun and Basim."

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

Second Forecast of the Sesamum (Til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1894.

(Sixteen selected districts only are dealt with)

The area now estimated to be under sesamum is 234,200 acres, which is almost identical with the figures of the final report of last year. The estimate in the first forecast, however, was 218,100 acres, so that the present estimate is 7·4 per cent. higher than that. The crop is generally in fair condition.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

Second Forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab.

(Only seven selected distrscts are dealt with.)

The area now estimated to be under indigo is 107,700 acres, which is 2·7 per cent. less than the figures of the final forecast of last year, but 4·3 per cent. in excess of the figures of the first forecast. The prospects of the crop are good.

PUNJAB COTTON.

Second Forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1894:—

The area now estimated to be under cotton in the Punjab is 1,001,300 acres. The area given in the first forecast this year was 1,036,400 acres. The decrease is due to a very large falling-off in the Jhang District, which is not explained and as to which enquiries are being made. The area given in the final forecast last year was 948,300 acres. The cotton crop has been injured by excessive rain and floods in some districts, but on the whole the season has been favourable. The area is considerably above the normal and the prospects of the crop are very fair.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

Second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces—season 1894. As previously reported the season was at the outset favourable for the sowing of cotton, and short breaks in the first and last weeks of July in most districts enabled weeding to be undertaken. But in Saugor, Chattisgarh and the Nerbudda Valley districts of Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, the rainfall was all along two heavy and continuous to suit the crop, and in these districts as well as in Chhindwara and Chanda, the areas sown with cotton are less than in the preceding year. On the other hand, in the important cotton exporting district of Nimar, the area sown is reported to be 14 per cent. more than in the preceding year, and in Nagpur and Wardha the increase is 5 per cent, and would have been larger, but for the fact that prices of cotton fell and discouraged extra cultivation. Altogether, the increase in these last-mentioned districts more than counterbalances the decrease in the less important ones. Subsequent to the submission of the last report, the character of the rainfall was favourable for a time, except in Saugor and Bilaspur, where the rain was continuous and excessive. In September, however, heavy rain did some damage in all districts, and impeded weeding operations, Nimar and the adjoining Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad alone escaping. The present fine weather is improving prospects considerably. As the condition of the crop now stands, the outturns are expected to fall but little short of a full average. An excellent crop is anticipated in Nimar and in the Harda tahsil, while prospects in the Nagpur country point to a crop of from 13 to 14 annas. But there is reason for hoping if the present favourable weather continues that the outturn in the Nagpur country will be well up to the average. In Bilaspur and Saugor, where excessive rain has swamped the plants, only half an average crop will be yielded. Altogether, for a year of abnormally heavy rainfall the prospects are surprisingly good, the crop may be taken to be 13-16ths of a full average now, with a chance of some small improvement.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

Second report on the prospects of the til crop, Central Provinces—season 1894. The prospects of the till crop differ very widely this season in different parts of the Provinces. In the districts where the wheat crop failed totally or partially, cultivators have put larger areas under til, and in the districts north of the Satpuras the areas sown are either equal to or in excess of the areas in the preceding year. In Saugor particularly the cultivation of the late til has been much extended. Prospects in all these districts resemble generally those of the cotton crop being mere favourable in some districts, and less so in others. The rainfall has been beneficial to til on light soils, but the early sown til on heavier soils has suffered much by swamping and want of weeding. On the whole 13 to 14 annas are hoped for in these districts. In Saugor the early sown til has suffered like the cotton, but the late til is doing well, and about two-thirds of the full average from both crops taken together is estimated. In the south of the Provinces where most of the til is sown in September, the heavy rain of that month has resulted in the decrease of the area sown by about a fifth, and the crop is in poor condition, the young plants having been swamped by the heavy fall at the close of the month. In Nagpur, if there is some improvement, the crop may amount to three-fourths of a full average, but in the Chanda district even half the average yield is doubtful. In Chhattisgarh, as already reported, rain seriously impeded sowing in Bilaspur, and to a less extent in Raipur and Sambalpur, but timely breaks in the two latter districts have been very beneficial, and the crops will only fall short of a full average by a seventh. In Bilaspur a half crop is expected on half the usual area. For the Provinces as a whole, when the areas and probable outturns are considered together, prospects at present may be taken as indicating a three-fourths crop on an area about equal to that of last year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain L M Wibmer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE Wilson. Line s s Horatio, 2,077 tons, Captain J W Forth, sailed yesterday, Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr D L K Greig as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta via coast ports brought a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and Lieut B H Jones and Mrs Whyte as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Ship Milverton, 2,140 tons, Captain J M Anderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (11th June), with a cargo of 84,484 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Msars Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain J A Magenis, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta (10th October) via Galle, and Colombo brought a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain W Dickman, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (20th September) via Karachi, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 689 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Busreh, (15th October) with a general cargo, 72 cases opium, 213 horses, 54 syces, and six deck passengers.

THE s s Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Cardiff (29th September) brought a cargo of 5,001 tons coal and the following passengers:—Lieut H Dunlop, Mrs Dunlop, child and ayah, Mr Williamson. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co. During the voyage she experienced strong N N E winds squally weather and confused sea, since passing 60 E.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Milverton (ship) ...	Anderton.....	New York, June 11.
	Saadat (s)	Hassum	Jeidda, Oct 14.
	Sirdhana (s).....	.....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Mazagon (s)	Wibmer	Calcutta.
	Horatio (s)	Forth	Hull via Karachi.

The steamer D. Balduino, entered for loading yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
23 Buckingham s ....McRichie ...Cardiff, Aug 30.
Katoria s .....Gray .....Rangoon, Oct 12.
Eudectela s.....Barry.....Batoum, Sept 23.
24 Kasara s .....Pearson .....Rangoon, Oct 21.
City of Oxford s....Miller .....Liverpool, Sept 24.
25 Golden Crown s .....Thomas .....Cardiff, Sept 11.
Castle Ventry s.....Horsfield .....Singapore, Oct 17.
Avoca s.....Sanders .

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AGENTS WANTED.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

THE telegrams referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest news through Reuter calling for notice in this column, with the exception of the figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton which are meantime to hand, enabling us to complete our usual weekly statistics concerning that staple which we give below. The Cotton in sight of the new crop in New York on Saturday was 2,350,000 bales, compared with 1,830,000.

The Americans crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	389,000	355,000	245,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	107,000	95,000	114,000
" " Continent	157,000	112,000	67,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,783,000	1,461,000	1,400,000
" exports to U. K. do.	424,000	337,000	481,000
" " to Continent do.	534,000	403,000	234,000
" Stock in the Ports	800,000	865,000	921,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	2,220,000	2,046,000	3,205,850
" " Surats	161,000	153,240	206,950

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	679,000	769,120	1,006,720
" London	11,000	9,000	8,000
American Afloat	240,000	265,000	275,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	940,000	993,120	1,299,720
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 7-32d.	4 1-32d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2¼d.	3¾d.	3¾d.
Difference	19-32d.	¼d.	13-16d.

The COTTON market has been closed to-day for the *Hindu* New Year holiday; and though the WHEAT and SEED markets have been nominally open, very little business has been done in either, the tone of both having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning, advise no further rain in the Bengal circle since the middle of last week, and state that prospects were much improved in the Agra and Beawar districts, while picking had become general at Cawnpore. In the Oomra circle also there had been no more rain beyond 18 cents. at Dhulia, and 1½ inch at Khangaum; but in the latter district—where the plants were shedding bolls—the crop had been seriously damaged by the previous heavy rain; while at Khangaum and Barsee more rain was needed. At Broach, a further fall of nearly 9½ inches had been registered; but the plants were still reported as flourishing, though requiring fine weather. In the Dhollera circle there had also been more rain—reaching nearly 6 inches at Bhownugger, where the plants were ready for picking in some places—but the crop, though needing fine weather, was still flourishing, scarcely any damage being expected at Wadwan. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop was doing well.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the *Dewali* holidays; but will re-open to-morrow.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	253 bales.
Wheat	7,676 cwts.
Linseed	1,402 "
Gingelly	2,542 "
Rice	1,834 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Langfitry, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.
Bullock, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Som L I, on leave.
Goldsmith, Lt-Col, Bengal, H P, on leave, from Quetta.
Dunlop, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Lancers H C, on leave, from England.

OCTOBER 28.

Dressner, Capt, Bengal, C I H, from leave, from Australia.
Venables, Lt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, from leave, from Australia.
Shakespear, Capt, Bengal, VI Cavy, from leave, from Australia.
Walton, Lt, Ceylon, 2nd R Warw Regt, to join as probationer, I S Corps, from Ceylon.
Fitz Roy, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Quetta.

OCTOBER 29.

Barthorp, Capt, Ms, 1st, North Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 28.

Shakespear, Capt, Bengal, VI. Cavy, off leave, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 29.

Langhtry, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to Matheran.
Venables, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W, off leave, to Meerut.
Swaine, Surgn-Major, Ms, 4th Infy H C, off leave to Aurangabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th October, 1894.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3621 Vol. G. Piper, No. 3622 Vol. H. Thorpe, No. 3623 Vol. J. Andeen, and No. 3624 Vol. G. Rogers to "A" Company.—No. 3618 Vol. H. Hykoop, No. 3619 Vol. H. Chatten No. 3620 Vol. J. Edwards and No. 3625 Vol. F. Saldanah to "F" Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. Parade for Saturday, next, the 3rd proximo:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in B. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual course of Gun target practice.
Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Assam Gazette.)

Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, Karimganj, on being relieved by Mr A G Hallifax, I C S, is retransferred to Silchar as Asst Commr.

Mr B V Nicholl, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Darrang, on being relieved by Mr J C Arbuthnott, I C S, is retransferred to Dibrugarh as Asst Commr.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Surg-Maj A E R Stephens has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months and twenty-eight days.

Surg-Maj A Tomes has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six month's extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay, in extension of the furlough sanctioned in Govt Notification No. 3739 Med.

Surg-Capt J R Adie has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for a further period of six month's on medical certificate.

Mr H Bisley, I C S, C I E, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough.

Mr H Lee, I C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Mr H F T Maguire is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Purnea, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, by Mr F H B Skrine.

Mr E M Konstam is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of 31-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is appointed to have charge of the Hajipur subdivision of the district of Muzaffarpur on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Purnea by Mr H F T Maguire.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Saran, is allowed special leave for five months.

Mr N Williamson, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong, is transferred to South Lushi Hills.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th Oct. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	34,711	37,074	...	2,363	...	31,660
Goods	84,569	38,842	45,727	...	3,66,266	...
Other earnings	3,301	3,735	..	434	...	11,072
Total for week	1,22,581	79,651	42,930	...	...	...
Aggregate	14,51,588	11,28,054	...	...	3,23,534	...

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 22nd October, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-95	27,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 20th Oct. 1894	9,643,400
Balance to be remitted from 21st Oct. 1894 to 31st March 1895	7,356,600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—FORSYTH—October 29, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., John Henry, eldest son of George Russell Alexander, to Grace Forsyth, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Forsyth, both of Glasgow.
CAMA—DARABSETH—October 29, at Frere Road, Bombay, Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama of London, to Bai Sheerinbai, second daughter of Dr. Bohramjee Nowrojee Darabseth.

MEERUT.

BIRTH.

HOBDAY—October 25, at Meerut, the wife of Captain E. A. P. Hobday, Royal Horse Artillery, of twin sons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULRONEY—October 18, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of Harold H. Mulroney, Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of a daughter.
STANLEY-CLARKE—October 20, at Ferozepore, the wife of A. Stanley-Clarke, 18th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
WHITTON—October 23, at Murree, the wife of Colonel Whitton date Royal Scots Fusiliers), of a son.

DEATHS.

BEVILLE—October 21, at 97, The Mall, Rawalpindi, Ellen Cecil, daughter of C. H. Beville, Esq, I.S.C., aged 10½ months.
DAVIDSON—October 20, at his daughter's residence, No 34, Baniapookur Road, Entally, Andrew Lambert Davidson, late Chief Engineer, Messrs. Apcar and Co., aged 64 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1894.

"IF Ganpati, the God of Wisdom, could speak out, and if the great and revered Prophet could be consulted, we feel both of them would declare themselves against the excesses that are being committed in the name of holy religion." It is hopeful and encouraging to find such a passage as this in the pages of the *Gujarati*. It strengthens the belief that the number of those who are thoroughly disgusted with these paltry religious dissensions is increasing, and the number of those who value them as furnishing political capital is growing less. The tone of the following passage from the *Kaiser-i-Hind* contrasts very favourably with some previous quotations from the same source: "It is to be hoped that the outbreak is a local one and not the precursor of darker events in other parts of the Deccan or the Presidency. The Government is alert, and there is therefore every reason to believe that the little flame will not be allowed to burst into a conflagration. We have confidence in the strength of the authorities to localise the incident and check similar outbreaks elsewhere. At this stage it would be premature to say who is to be blamed—the two communities or the Government? But for the sake of our own progress we devoutly wish we may hear the last of these riots. They bode no good to the country." The *Sudharak* as usual is urgent in the cause of peace and order, and at this juncture offers the following words of wisdom to those who have influence in the matter: "To the heads of the two communities here, we shall repeat what we have said more than once. All our internecine quarrels must end in fiasco, for the authorities that rule over us are stronger than us both, and will never allow our bloody freaks. Let us then patch up our temporary differences and proceed on our onward march of civilization and progress." And the *Indian Spectator* from its position of aloofness, rightly observes that "whoever is to blame, the fatal riots at Poona should be a matter for grief and shame to Hindus and Mahomedans alike." Similar sentiments were expressed, in still more accentuated form, at the Mahomedan Conference held last week at Ahmedabad—a gathering which had as its most pleasing feature the presence and sympathy of a number of prominent Hindu citizens of Ahmedabad. As Mr. Dharumsey, the president, rightly observed the unfortunate dissensions which have occurred in the Deccan and Northern India can be productive of nothing but evil to both communities. The resolution passed on the subject expressed a belief that these disturbances must in a great measure be due to the erroneous notions prevailing amidst the ignorant masses of both communities. It is in the combating of these "erroneous notions," rather than in bewailing ebullitions of ill-feeling after the event, that the native press can most truly serve the cause of law and order.

The *Mahratta*, we are sure, would ordinarily be as eloquent as any of its contemporaries in denouncing the mischief arising from uncalled for dissensions, but unfortunately tempted by the opportunity of making capital out of some information surreptitiously communicated to it, it took a wrong course at one point, and the heat of contention—not lessened by the terms of an indignant Government Resolution, has served to keep it in the same course and led it into an impossible position, which at least its better class of readers must regret. As discussion on the matter has not yet ceased it may be as well to give what appear to us from all we have read to have been the original facts. Mr. Cumine, the Collector of Khandeish, had, like many of his brethren, some religious disturbance or fear of disturbance to deal with, and in the absence of any positive law or relevant judicial decision to guide him, he succeeded in bringing the opposition parties to practicable terms by assuming the existence of, and depending on, that comity and sense of courtesy which would in a reasonable state of society obtain between them. Next it seems that Government, gratified by the peaceful settlement effected by Mr. Cumine's measures, circulated his report to other Collectors that they also might, if they found occasion, follow the same lines, in similar circumstances. Apparently then some dishonest person either in Mr. Cumine's office, or in that of the Commissioner, or in the Secretariat, communicated to the *Mahratta* more or less of the contents of Mr. Cumine's report and the orders of Government upon it. Next the *Mahratta*, among many other statements almost as bad, told its readers that "Lord Harris in Council advises the executive authorities in the districts to enforce the rules of courtesy on all the Hindus and Hindus alone." No basis for this statement has ever been shown, and unquestionably it was one calculated to move the Hindus to anger. Unless the editor had the whole resolution before him he could not tell how one passage might be qualified by another or one direction balanced by another. But he admits himself that he had not the whole resolution before him, saying "of course our information was derived from hearsay." We admit that there is some force in the argument that in publishing its resolution Government should have allowed its orders based on Mr. Cumine's report to be published in full. Why this straightforward course was not taken we cannot imagine. Possibly the publication may have been prevented by some rule, or official principle, of which we know nothing. But occasion is naturally taken by the *Mahratta* and its defenders to say that the publication would in some way favour their contention. It is an illustration of the straits to which the editor is reduced when he has at one time to pretend he knows the whole contents of the resolution, and at another to rely on the technical presumption (as if he and Government were parties to a suit!) that if the whole contents were known something or other would be found in it favourable to the position taken by him. Again he pretends that the admission by Government of the existence of the circular is "a point gained"—as if the existence of a circular apart from its contents could be of any importance; and the contents, at least so far as they are known, admittedly supply the editor with no excuse for writing as he has done. Another melancholy argument is the following:—"Whatever Mr. Cumine's suggestions may be, they must be either in agreement with or opposed to the principles laid down by Indian High Courts as applicable to such cases. If they agree they are useless, for a District Magistrate's suggestions cannot have greater weight than principles judicially recognized by High Courts; while if they are opposed they were not worth circulating at all, even for information." The world has indeed come to a terrible pass, and the Hight Courts to a frightful attitude of responsibility, if this is a sound argument. If it is useless to make a suggestion even in agreement with the principles laid down by the Indian High Courts we may as well all close our mouths for ever. But the *Mahratta* finally condemns itself to what is worse than such extinction, and certainly more than we condemn it, when it says that even if the charge of deliberate misrepresentation brought against it were true it would "lose nothing."

OWING to leave and other exigencies of the service the Thagi and Dacoity Department was under the supervision of their successive officers last year. But it does not appear to have suffered on this account. The operations of the department were prosecuted with the utmost vigour. The special operations in the Bundelkhund were placed under Mr. Hankin, who is to be complimented in the success which attended his efforts. The special operations for the suppression of dacoity in Bundelkhund which were placed under Mr. Hankin on the 9th November, 1892, were continued throughout the year, and were attended with remarkable success. Durgai Lodhi was killed a few days after Mr. Hankin assumed charge. Another, Durg Singh, was arrested on the 5th May, 1893, and was subsequently condemned to death and executed. Besides these, 140 dacoits were arrested, of whom sixteen were sentenced to capital punishment, 50 to imprisonment for life, and the remainder, with the exception of a few pardoned for the sake of their evidence, to various shorter terms of imprisonment. This vigorous action pactically broke up dacoity in Bundelkhand, and only twelve new cases were reported during the year. Since the close of the year it also appears the only remaining dacoits of note, Pherun Singh and his brother Himmat Singh and the notorious Sultan Singh, who had for twenty years been a proclaimed offender, have been killed in encounters with the officials of the department. Mr. Hankin in his report on the procedure adopted in dealing with the dacoits says: The work of punishing harbourers commenced in 1892, was vigorously pushed forward in 1893, and some hundreds of persons were punished by the different durbars. The North-Western Provinces Government co-operated, and in addition established punitive posts in villages noted for their lawless behaviour. The receivers of stolen property and suppliers of arms and ammunition were looked up, arrested, and punished. The result was that the dacoits got cornered and demoralized. The gangs split up into small parties, food being difficult to procure for large numbers. Members when arrested readily confessed and implicated their companions with the hope of saving themselves from the extreme penalty of the law. In other words, "the tables were now turned on the dacoits who for three years previously had struck terror into the hearts of the inhabitants, and who were now, so to speak, panic-stricken. Their lives became a burden to them, food and rest were taken with the greatest difficulty." During last year a hundred and seventy previously unreported cases of dacoity came to light, but fear of dacoits has been dispelled by reliance on the law's vengeance and villagers now report more regularly than was their wont. As regards thagi, a satisfactory decrease is noticeable. Only five cases of poisoning for plunder were recorded as compared with twelve in the previous year, the criminals being professionals in each case. Notwithstanding all efforts of the department there are close upon eight hundred proclaimed dacoits remaining at large, seventy-three new names having been added to the list during the year. A satisfactory feature of the report is the improvement reported by the departmental agencies, and, no doubt, even the figures accepted by the head of the department may be discounted, for he says that in the reports made by complainants the murder of dacoits and the amount of property carried off is invariably multiplied by three or four.

DACOITY, though it may bring a man to the gallows, or a long term of imprisonment at the least, seems to be a paying profession, for in many of the reported cases a large proportion of the dacoits are mounted when making an attack upon a village. In Rajputana it seems quite a customary thing for them to ride upon camels, and they are invariably well armed. Swords, clubs, muskets, iron-bound sticks, and bill-hooks require paying for, to say nothing of horses and camels, which may be "annexed." Sometimes in Rajputana bows and arrows are added to the armoury of the attacking force, but not often while an evidence of deterioration of the dacoit is to be found in an increasing predisposition to the use of masks. In Gwalior almost in every case the dacoits were armed with guns, rifles, muskets, matchlocks, double-barrelled guns, swords, bows and arrows, and sticks. In five instances they committed acts of brutality by either torturing the complainants and their females, or by burning them with their lighted torches in order to make them show where their valuables were kept. On one occasion they attempted to commit a dacoity, but the villagers repulsed the intruders, and during the fight one of the latter was killed and three of the former wounded. Of those in Bhopal eight were committed upon houses in villages and the remaining three were perpetrated on travellers on the high road. The dacoits were almost in every case armed with guns, axes, and sticks, and on one occasion they burnt a woman in several places. It is not stated whether the dacoits were mounted or on foot. In one instance they set fire to the clothes of the complainants and robbed them. One of the cases was brought to light through statement of an approver. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the dacoits were mostly Rahtors, Sikhs, Muhammadans speaking Hindustani, Mukeris, Andhs, and Banjaras, and were armed with guns, swords, sticks, matchlocks, clubs, a hatchet, and spears. In one case they looted a solid block of gold and silk and valuable clothes worth Rs. 17,000. But none of them appear to have been distinguished by any originality of design or execution. Though there is strong reason to believe that dacoits are harboured in some of the Native States, there were no means of proving such a charge against any of them to the hilt. Mr. Hankin tells us in the account of his pursuit of Sultan Singh that Gwalior was mostly to blame for that notorious leader remaining so long at large. In December, in company with Captain Ramsay, the Political Agent of Bundelkhand, he marched through Datia and parts of Indore in the Alampur purgana. He was unable to prove any recent cases of harbouring against the Datia State. On the contrary, all the information went to show that the Gwalior State was most to blame; and since the close of the year he learnt from Chedamia that Sultan Singh and his gang cooked their food at one fire-place for the brief period of nine months in Gwalior territory. He visited these places and have impressed on the Gwalior Durbar, with the help of Captain Ramsay, the necessity of punishing the villagers in that part. In the Alampur purgana he had five persons convicted for feeding Sultan Singh and cases instituted against two others. Mr. Hankin also brought to the notice of Captain Ramsay the fact that certain persons proclaimed in 1882 were still living at their homes in Datia State, and others were still at large. The stringent orders issued by him led to the arrest of some of these gentlemen, whilst the durbar is now exerting itself for the arrest of those at large. The durbar now we are glad to be informed seems gradually to be waking up to realize the fact that for years through its inertia the dacoits have enjoyed immunity from arrest.

MR. W. S. CAINE'S recent announcement that he has separated himself entirely from commercial pursuits, and that he int

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE CHINESE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Telegrams received here from China show that the panic and flight of the Chinese Army of the Yalu have completely dismayed the Chinese.

The roads to Moukden and Pekin are now open.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

The actual reasons for the resignation of Counts Caprivi and Eulenburg are still obscure, but they are ascribed to a prolonged difference which the Emperor was unable to compose.

THE PRUSSIAN PREMIER.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

Prince Hohenlohe will also take up the portfolio of the Premier Minister of State in Prussia rendered vacant by the resignation of Count Eulenburg.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.

The Egyptian Government has transferred Mr. J. Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for Finance, to the Ministry of the Interior as adviser, and has abolished the post of Inspector-General of Police.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

WAZIRI TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

Reports received to-day from the Waziristan Commission states that shots were fired in our camp at Wanu by the Waziris on the nights of the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant. One naik, of the 1st Gurkhas, was severely wounded. More trouble is anticipated.

THE AMIR.

Official intelligence from Kabul, dated 22nd October, states that the Amir was little better.

THE POONA RIOTS CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

The judge read his judgment on the Poona rioters this afternoon. He agreed with the jury in all points, acquitting all the prisoners on all counts. He stated that the evidence of the police was quite untrustworthy. Throughout he corrected the statement made that he differed from the assessors on Saturday. He merely differed, he said, in giving his judgment that day, as it was too long to write that afternoon. Great joy was manifested by the vast crowds in and surrounding the court.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Thirteen Hindus who were tried at the Sessions Court for culpable homicide, incendiarism, rioting, etc., were declared not guilty unanimously by the jury last Saturday; but as some of the charges were triable by the assessors, the judge reserved his judgment till to-day, releasing all the accused on bail. In the meanwhile judgment was pronounced to-day acquitting all the accused on all charges, the evidence being held unreliable and uncorroborated. The *Deccan Herald*, a local daily, gave out this morning that the judge disagreed with the assessors. This news created some sensation in the town, but the judge contradicted the news in his judgment, declaring that he never made any such statement in the court.

A BURMESE PRISONER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

While Nga Lu Pe, a Burman, who had been arrested in connection with Mr. Tucker's murder, was being brought from Thongwa to Rangoon in charge of the Burmese police, he, although handcuffed, managed to jump overboard and was drowned. He was, it is said, a prominent member of the gang that killed Mr. Tucker.

ADDRESSES TO MR. MUNJIBHAI NATHUBHAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, Oct. 28.

Mr. Munjibhai Nathubhai, who has just returned from Europe, was presented to-day with three addresses by the mahajans, darbari officials, and the Mahomedans before a very large gathering, when several speeches were delivered about his charitable acts, &c. Mr. Munjibhai, in his reply, promised to build two small sanitariums, one for Hindus and the other for Mahomedans, and gave about a thousand rupees towards several charitable funds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

Oct. 28.

The steamer Shanghai, extra, left here to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Oct. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Oct. 29.

H. M. S. Edgar from Salonica and Spartan from Aden arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay, on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong, on the 28th.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia left Suez for Bombay, on the 27th inst., between 6 p.m. and midnight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57 1-16
Bar Silver	29 3-8

MADAME CASIMIR-PERIER and the Civil and Military Households of the President, a Paris Correspondent says, attended the Protestant wedding of M. Du Taigny, one of the President's secretaries, with Mlle. Schloesing, daughter of the director of the Technical State School of Manufactures. The Head of the State is debarred by the Protocol from going to weddings, christenings, or funeral ceremonies, unless within the precincts of his palace. International considerations prevent him from accepting an invitation from the Town Council of Bagneux to celebrate the anniversary of the fight in which, as a lieutenant of the Aube Mobiles, he took part twenty-four years ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In his annual report upon the state of trade in Southern Persia the British Consul at Bushire (Mr. F. A. Wilson) observes that one of the chief difficulties to commercial progress in that part of the country, and, indeed, throughout Persia, is the unsatisfactory state of the tracks, for he declines to call them roads, over which the traffic has to pass. A substantial improvement in these would, he says, bring incalculable advantage to the people and consequently to trade. The authorities ignore in practice, however, all responsibility for the bad state of the means of communication, and the only efforts to make them of greater use have come from European companies. The "Road Company" has made a carriage way between Teheran and Koom, and has established a service of vehicles upon it. Its scheme embraces an extension to Ispahan and Shuster, but unless better prospects for the security of the profits of the undertaking are held out by the Government further operations are not likely to be carried out. Mr. Wilson reports that the agencies of the Ottoman Bank have been withdrawn from Persia, the business of banking being now practically a monopoly in the hands of the Imperial Bank of Persia. He also touches upon the great injury done to the purchasing power of the country in relation to imported goods by the fall in the gold price of silver, Persia being a silver-standard country. Whenever after a decline in silver prices of imports are raised, the people cannot understand the movement, and attribute it to arbitrary action on the part of British traders.

An important Conference of iron and steel manufacturers is to be held in Glasgow towards the end of the present month, the purposes of which are indicated by the principal topics selected for discussion. These include foreign competition, the eight-hour day, the construction of light railways, railway rates and charges on iron and steel, the use of iron and steel in structural work, and the influences affecting British trade with the East. The prolonged unprofitable state of most branches of the principal metal industries, not less than the rather vague hope now entertained that an improvement is not far off, are calculated to give particular interest to the proceedings of the Conference. In considering the question of foreign competition, it is not unlikely that the representatives will give especial attention to the magnitude and growing efficiency of the iron and steel industries in the United States, in which the cost of production is being steadily reduced under the pressure of the bad times which have existed there during the last eighteen months. Few British manufacturers look for much increase of the American demand for their productions, even under the new tariff and with a revival of business in the States, except, perhaps, for tin plates. On the other hand, the contingency of American competition in neutral markets is thought by some good authorities to be by no means remote. The total value of British iron and steel exported, which in 1890 reached £31,565,337, has rapidly declined to £20,614,155 last year. It is clear that a decline so great in a branch of trade of such magnitude is important enough to claim the serious and intelligent attention of those who are most directly affected by it, and who are most likely to understand the conditions governing the foreign demand for British iron and steel in their varied forms.

In an article upon the present peculiar features of the New York loan market, the *Commercial Chronicle* of that city calls attention to the fact that never before has the supply of loanable money been so great or the rates of interest so low as they have been since the middle of last November. At that time the charge for "money on call" was from 1 to 1½ per cent per annum. Towards the end of December it fell to ½ per cent, and in February to ½ per cent. In March there was a tacit agreement amongst borrowers and lenders that the quoted rate should be not less than 1 per cent, and at this point it has remained ever since, short loans on Stock Exchange securities being regularly made day after day at this rate. There was a time, in the summer of 1878, just before the resumption of specie payments when call loans fluctuated between 1 and 2½ per cent. And again in 1884 and 1885 very low rates were current, touching for very brief periods ½ per cent in October of the former year, and in January, March, April, May, June, and July. But never before has the average figure been for so long a time as low as 1 per cent until now. The *Chronicle* finds the chief reason for this difference in the very much larger amount of money of all kinds in circulation now, not in a depressed state of trade, for this was much more severe between 1873 and 1879, and at least equally severe in 1883, 1884, and 1885. On January 1, 1879, however, the total amount of gold, silver, and paper money in circulation was only £189,333,000, and on January 1, 1884, it was £253,210,922. But on January 1, 1894, the quantity was £345,803,653. That, however, is not all, for the whole of the increase since the beginning of 1879 consists of irredeemable paper representatives of silver. The expectation is that the present excessive accumulation in New York will before long become distributed throughout the country, finding full occupation as a consequence of the business revival now in progress.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, writing on Saturday last upon the statistics of Spanish foreign trade during the eight months ended on August 31, draws attention to the singular light which these and the corresponding figures for previous years throw upon the views of Spanish Protectionists. In 1891, when the present excessively high tariff was under discussion, the chief argument used by its advocates was that it was necessary in order to encourage exports by discouraging imports. How has the tariff answered this purpose? The reply is furnished in the following table showing the imports and exports in the first eight months of each year since 1888, and the excess of exports or of imports in each year:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£
1889	18,000,000	20,440,000	2,440,000
1890	19,180,000	20,120,000	940,000
1891	19,200,000	21,080,000	1,880,000
			Excess of Imports.
1892	21,600,000	17,040,000	4,560,000
1893	18,480,000	15,640,000	2,840,000
1894	20,280,000	15,160,000	5,120,000

The present high tariff came into operation on July 1, 1892. It was natural, therefore, that the rush of imports during the preceding six months, in order to avoid the increased duties, should greatly swell the figures even for the eight months ended August 31. But the extraordinary fact is that whilst there had been in each year before 1892 an excess of exports, there has been ever since, and even this year, an excess of imports. Apparently, therefore, the increased tariff has been followed by results quite the reverse of those which its friends expected. In accepting the statistics and comments of the correspondent, it must be observed that Spanish trade statistics are notoriously imperfect, but it is difficult to imagine that the figures before us can be so far wrong as to vitiate the conclusion which he has drawn from them.

Some new light is thrown by the British Consul at Canton upon the long-existing transit pass question in Southern China. Under an Anglo-Chinese treaty of very long-standing, the imposition of local "likin" duties levied on merchandise passing from one district to another was abolished on all imports, and for these vexatious exactions a single regularly defined payment at the point of departure was substituted, a "transit pass" being given which freed the merchandise from likin. In all parts of China, except the two southernmost provinces, the provisions of the treaty have for many years been carried out. It has always been supposed that the disregard of them in Kwarigsi and Kwangtung was the unwillingness of the authorities to give the passes. Mr. Brenan states, however, that there is no difficulty in obtaining them. The provincial authorities manage, however, to prevent all applications for these documents by an ingenious expedient. If a merchant were to send his goods into the interior under the protection of one of these documents, he would find little or no chance of selling them. Anyone who might become a purchaser would be a marked man, and a larger sum would be exacted from him than he would have saved by avoiding likin. The transit pass protects the goods only so long as it goes with them. When they reach their destination the pass must be surrendered, and then the likin officials proceed to impose whatever payment they may think sufficient to discourage the transit pass system.

The important decline in the cotton markets which has followed the publication of Mr. Henry Neill's large, though confessedly provisional, estimates of the growing American crop, gives interest to some New Orleans comments upon the present state of the markets and the crop prospects. The *Picayune*, of that city, after stating that the value of a 500lb. bale of cotton is now only £5, and that prices have fallen below the cost of production, recommends farmers to hold back their cotton on the plantation. Estimates of 9,000,000 bales, not to speak of 9,500,000 bales, are derived, and the *Picayune* declares that it will be surprising if it should reach 8,500,000 bales. No indication is given of the ground upon which the larger figures are discredited, except that if the yield per acre in the year of the largest crop ever gathered be assumed upon this year's acreage returns of the *New York Commercial Chronicle*, the calculation will work out to less than 9,000,000 bales. It is affirmed, however, that these high estimates are "based on nothing better than a lively imagination carefully schooled in the direction of self-interest." This view of the estimates of recognised authorities is certainly not held in the English cotton markets, although buyers and sellers alike are just now very much in need of guidance and are quite ready to welcome intelligent criticism of the forecasts which have lately held sway.

The drooping tendency in the prices of cotton has not been without a certain influence in the Rouen market for goods and yarns. Latest reports state that the demand has become sensibly weaker, and previous quotations are less steadily adhered to. Still the giving way is slight, and in the cloth departments at least manufacturers seem little concerned about the falling off of inquiry, thanks to the abundant orders in their hands for future delivery. Buyers are not displeased to see the prevailing steadiness, in view of the large supplies which they have to receive under contracts previously entered into. Similar conditions prevail in the yarn market, but the confidence shown by sellers is less decided. A meeting of cotton spinners and manufacturers was held at Remiremont, near Epinal, in the Vosges, on Saturday, when M. Meline strongly urged the importance of making a conbined effort to secure the markets of the French colonies for French cotton goods. He suggested the formation of syndicates for this purpose, and a committee was appointed to consider his proposals.

One of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act is that no article of commerce may be imported, not even by parcel post, bearing the names of English firms, or any kind of marks which may be taken to suggest an English origin, unless the country in which it is actually made be distinctly stated. One among many inconveniences arising from the indiscriminate application of this provision is that patterns of textile goods previously sent abroad by English houses and returned for guidance in the execution of orders are detained until certain regulations are complied with. In the present case no time was lost in furnishing the declaration required by the Customs authorities, and yet a delay of a fortnight occurred before the patterns were released. Want of promptness in meeting the demands of buyers is often fatal, and the recurrence of such instances as the one in question time after time is a real grievance for which some remedy ought to be discoverable. The principle of the Merchandise Marks Act is undoubtedly sound enough, but there is a tendency in some directions to make the Act and its administration a mere instrument of Protectionism. This tendency should be jealously watched and guarded against, not less than the unintentional and incidental injury inflicted upon the trade of the country by the regulation just referred to.

Advices from Constantinople state that early in the month the market for imported cotton goods and yarns continued dull, prices showing some weakness. An active demand had sprung up from the provinces for various kinds of iron and steel, and an extensive business had been done, sellers accepting previous prices. The wheat market was extremely dull, and prices were drooping steadily, sellers offering the arrivals very freely. The receipts of flour were large, especially from the Danube (whence 11,000 sacks had come to hand during the preceding week), and prices showed a drooping tendency. Sugar and rice were both declining, but coal was rather advancing. A concession had been made of a new manganese mine near Curadji, in the valayet of Aidin, the concessionaires being a Turkish and a Greek subject who had discovered the deposit. The mineral is believed to extend over an area of 147 square miles. Advices received from Beyrout reported a considerable reduction in the quay dues at that port. A new tariff of charges was about to be submitted for the approval of the Imperial Government.

The value of the exports of textile machinery from the United Kingdom last month amounted to only £407,158, against £448,337 in September, 1893, showing a decrease of £41,179. It will be seen, however, from the following table, giving the shipments to each principal country, that the total amount exported to the end of September of this year still exceeds that of the corresponding period of 1893:—

Exports of Textile Machinery (January 1 to Sept. 30)

To	1893. £		1894. £
European countries	2,127,932	.....	2,678,457
United States	421,972	.....	146,474
South America	258,886	.....	193,851
South Africa	3,541	.....	617
India	736,312	.....	571,313
Australasia	3,062	.....	2,835
Other countries	329,971	.....	394,795
Total	3,881,676	.....	3,988,342

The important falling off in the export to the United States may be regarded as temporary. It is almost certainly due to the holding back of orders from the States in anticipation of a reduction of duty in the new tariff, which came into operation on August 28. This imposes a duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on machinery of all kinds, whilst under the M'Kinley Act the rate was 45 per cent. Indeed the fact that the exports of textile machinery to the United States last month reached £23,951, against £23,896, in September, 1893, affords strong confirmation of the conclusion that under the new tariff America is likely to be again an important and perhaps an increasing market for this class of British manufactures. It may be observed that the statistics of exports of textile machinery have only been separately given in the Board of Trade returns since the beginning of 1893, and that comparison with the figures of earlier years is therefore impossible.

The Returns for 1893 of the County Courts or, as you would term them in India, the Small Cause Courts, are interesting and satisfactory. The total number of sittings during the year was 9,300, the highest record that has yet been made, exceeding by 39 the number in 1892, and by 228 that in 1891. As there are 54 County Court judges, this total gives us an average of 172 sittings for each in the year, or four sittings a week. Taking into account the time that the County Court judges necessarily spend in travelling on their several circuits, we cannot but conclude that they work as hard as the circumstances of the case admit, and that no reduction in their number could safely or fairly be made. The amount of business done in the County Courts is also steadily growing in volume as well as in importance. The total number of plaints for 1893 was 1,069,211, nearly 70,000 in excess of the number for the previous year. Of this litigation no fewer than 1,055,611 plaints related to sums not exceeding £20,12,596 were entered in regard to sums of over £20 and under £50, while the number of disputes involving more than £50, was 1,004, an increase of of 68 on the year 1892. Another gratifying feature in the returns is the decrease in warrants of commitment; 75,834 were issued last year, as against 72,000 in 1892. Only 6,889 of the debtors in regard to whom the 75,834 warrants were issued were, however, sent to prison. There may possibly be room for some rearrangement of the County Court arrears, but we look rather for reform in the direction of redressing any inequalities in the work done by different judges, to the introduction of a system of higher remuneration in the case of the judges at great commercial centres, and to the County Court Bench being made a possible avenue of promotion to the Bench of the High Court.

THE *Record* is responsible for a story which should be added to the long list of blunders made in the course of the Church service. A young clergyman startled an East End congregation the other day by announcing "Hymn four and sevenpence halfpenny." In his nervousness he had confused the offertory total of the previous Sunday with the hymn figures.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 19th inst., left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about 8 a.m. on Saturday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr R Barton, Miss Woodburn, Mrs Weighell, Major and Mrs J Haughton, Mr R M Pocock, Miss Welchman, Mrs R Elliott, Miss McNeil, Mr A A Bonus, Mr and Mrs Pitt, Mrs Poole, Capt and Mrs Boyd Wilson, nurse and two children, Mr T Boyd, Mr Norwood Young, Miss Ida Bowie, Capt Wickham, Mr J Bell, Mr and Mrs Forbes, Mr A R O'Neill, Mrs Davidson and child, Mr T B Peterkin, Mr J McManus, Mr and Mrs Smith, Miss and Master Smith, Mr A Webster, Mr C L Bower, Miss Easton, Mr and Mrs H Nelson Wright, infant, and ayah, Miss Hunter, Miss Macky, Mr and Mrs Macfie, Mr Middows, two Messrs. Pasbach, Miss Pasbach, and Capt and Mrs C G Carnegy, infant and ayah.

From Brindisi: Mr H M Bird, Capt J Hext, Mr J Thornhill, Mr and Mrs J R Greaves, Mr G E Greaves, Mr R F Young, Mr and Mrs C T Elton, Mr Hartmann, Mr Guttman, Mr C B Lynch, Mr and Mrs Heatley, Mr A J Brooks, Mr Allarakia, Mr M J Cogswell, Mr A Breul, Mr J C Gloster, Col Wace, Mr and Mrs Henderson, Mr G Cotton, Mr H Jackson, Mr G C E Sterling, Mr R Hill, Mr J C D Partridge, Mr Jackson, Mr Sterling Lord Chas Conyngham, Mr G W Forrest, Mr H D French, Mr W H L Impey, Mr W H Cobb, Mr S Tintner, M C D Hearsey, Mr Stenhall, Mr W Blaskin, Capt B A Jhonstone, Mr Civita, Mr Pearson, Mr Lightfoot, and Capt G Hawks.

CONCERT AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE local concert, got up in aid of the Railway Institute there, the other day, at Sholapur, through the exertions of Messrs. Dewey, Mitchell, Dracup, and Ward, was very successful, and was well attended, resulting in their netting about Rs. 100. In spite of the short time allowed for practice and rehearsals, the performers acquitted themselves admirably. It would be invidious to select anyone for special praise, but Miss Jamieson's song, "Killarney," was well rendered, and took the cake. Miss Allan was also of great help, and was a tower of strength. Mrs. Heywood was much missed, as indisposition prevented her joining after being put down in the programme. The other performers also did well in their part, *i. e.*, Messrs. Ward, Dracup, Furey, Palmer, Hildreth, and Mr. and Mrs Sharp. The Ethiopian interlude, "A Troublesome Servant," was well rendered by Messrs. Dracup and Furey. Mr. Dracup also gave one or two impromptus to fill in gaps. He is a genius in his way. The donkey song, with its braying chorus, by Mr. Furey, fairly brought down the house. The entertainment was followed by a dance, which broke up in the small hours. A very fair Band from Poona was in attendance. The management are indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Hayter for the loan of her piano (a Schiedmeyers' Grand). The programme was a choice and long one. There was quite an embarrassing array of rich and choice selections, recitations, and *morceaux des salon*. The following was the full programme:—

PART I.

Pianoforte .....Marchia ..... Auber.
Mr C Ward

Glee .....(The Wreath) Ye Shepherds tell me ..... J Mazzinghi
Mr Ward, Mr Hildreth, Mrs Raymer, Mrs Heywood, Miss Jamieson

Song .....Across the Bridge ..... Maynard
Mr R Furey

Song Vocal Duet. Mother can this the Glory be... Steppen Glover
Miss Jamieson and Mrs Raymer

Recitation .....The Saxon and the Gael ..... Sir W Scott
Mr H L'Estrange

Serio Comic Medley Duet .....Mr and Mrs Sharpe ..... Warwick Williams
Mr P Hildreth and Mrs I Raymer

PART II.

Overture .....Marchedes Troubadoures ..... Band
Song .....Killarney ..... F L Molloy
Miss Jamieson

Recitation .....The Railway Pitch-in ..... R Furey
Recitation .....The Bottle ..... Jack Blowhard
Mr Dracup

Song Comic ....Oh! Let it be soon ..... Paddy O' Rourke
Mr R Furey

PART III.

THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT:
An Ethiopian Interlude.
Characters:—
Old Grimes .....(a crusty snappish old man) ...Mr Dracup
Handy Andy....(a stupid blundering boy) .....Mr H Palmer

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE PANDHARPUR BRIDGE.

AN APPEAL TO HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel grateful if you will give me a corner in your valuable paper for this appeal to the numerous charitable Hindus in Bombay and elsewhere on behalf of the proposed bridge at Pandharpur over the Bhima River leading to the temple of the greatly venerated God Vithoba or Shree Pandurang. I have already made an appeal through the medium of the Native Press, and I take this opportunity of thanking the various editors for their kindness and courtesy in admitting my appeal in the papers. It now only remains for the English papers to give a helping hand for a deserving and charitable object calculated to benefit countless generations of future pilgrims to this great shrine at Pandharpur. The proposed bridge is estimated to cost about six lakhs of rupees, of which the Bombay Government, notwithstanding the various demands all round on them, have promised to help to the extent of Rs. 63,000, and the balance has to be met outside. The Municipality will be able to give about Rs. 1,00,000, making a total of Rs. 1,63,000 found. This will leave a balance of about Rs. 4,37,000 to be got somehow. The Municipality is contemplating a public loan to meet this, but the financing will naturally take time, and will tax their resources to the utmost. Government are aware of the necessity for the bridge, and have nobly come forward, and will do all they can. There is no doubt of this. Few Governments would give such a large donation, and now it remains for our charitable Hindus to come forward and help in the good cause in their own interests, and on behalf of Shree Pandurang who is held in the highest of high estimation by them. Though a non-Hindu, I am glad that the accidents of fate and official exigencies have given me the opportunity of helping in this cause, on behalf of my Hindu friends. Any sum, no matter how small, will be thankfully received, and devoted to the Bridge Fund, and if the donors have no objection, I will publish their names and donations in the public papers. A book will also be kept in the temple at Pandharpur with the names and donations of donors' addresses, so that future generations may know what their forefathers paid in this good cause. I feel sure this appeal of mine will not go in vain to Hindu ears, and especially to the shewaks and baktis of Shree Pandurang. In Mr. Winchester, the present Collector of Sholapur, Hindus may rest assured they have a capable and sympathetic officer, who will do his best to push on the bridge and its financing, and who will take care that charitable donations are not diverted to other purposes, but the Government officials and the Municipality cannot do wonders. Outside help is required if the scheme is to be a *fait accompli*.

Now, my Hindu friends, who will be the first to give a helping hand? Remember the motto: "Bis dat qui cito dat." I am told that Hindus would feel aggrieved if the bridge were started without their having an opportunity to help, and for this purpose I make this appeal. Subscriptions should be sent to me at Sholapur. Recollect Waman Pandit's remarkable words: "*Anant haste kamlavarane, deil thewa kithi geshil do karane.*" The Municipality contemplate, with the approval of Government, to inscribe the names of donors of certain sums on the parapet walls of the bridge (which is to be a solid stone structure), and larger donors can have pillars or arches called after their names. These are, however, mere details which can be worked out afterwards. If charity is to be given, it must be given unconditionally, or it will lose its value. My friends, don't let this opportunity be lost. It may be only once in a lifetime perhaps that you may have such an opportunity to help in the cause of Shree Pandurang. Life is fleeting, and we cannot carry our wealth away. I feel sure that for true and large-hearted charity our Bombay Presidency would lick all India. If six hundred charitably-disposed people gave Rs. 1,000 each, or one thousand two hundred gave Rs. 500 each, the bridge would be as good as accomplished. Every gulley and every alley, if it made up its mind, could subscribe something, so the leaders of Hindu society should combine and draw up subscription lists. Their help would be very valuable, and would be welcomed. In such matters the smallest mite is equal to the largest donation, and is equally acceptable. Though this appeal is made to Hindus in the first instance, I feel sure that Parsees and Mahomedans would be glad to help, as true charity is not confined to any one race or creed. My Mahomedan friends, here is an opportunity to show friendly feeling and to join in a good and useful work with our Hindu brethren.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. SCOTT,
President, Pandharpur Municipality.

Sholapur, Oct. 28.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every loyal and sensible Native feels highly indebted to you for the valuable advice which you give from time to time to that portion of the Native press which usually indulge in vituperation and criticising the actions of Government in season and out of season, and mistake license for liberty. As I have written a mass of literature in your own columns and elsewhere in years gone by on the subject of vernacular press, I need not go into the question again at length, but simply satisfy by saying that the rise, progress, and history of the vernacular press in India is a subject of varied interest, and day by day of increasing importance. The respectable portion of the vernacular press in the Bombay Presidency has been the means of exercising a very beneficial influence over the minds of the people, and particularly of those who are ignorant and illiterate. The press has, by degrees, created in these an eager desire to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the topics of the day, and to a certain extent it fills up the deplorable gap as to self-culture and enlightenment which the want of opportunity of acquiring polished education has caused in them. Generally, those who are ignorant of the English tongue are more or less conversant with the vernacular dialects. To these particularly the vernacular press has been for years past an inexhaustible source of useful information, and very often of valuable instruction. To men who can only just read word by word, like a schoolboy, one of the vernacular dialects, these papers are instruments of pleasure, and supply a profitable way of passing time. What is more interesting and amusing than to watch, while going through the Native bazaar, the shopkeeper with a look of assumed importance, with spectacles on and legs crossed, or half reclining on a cushion, reading one of the vernacular daily or weekly papers in a tone either suppressed or loud enough to attract our attention? What is more gratifying than to see in a small town or village just receiving the incalculable benefits of education (thanks to the benign British Government) a peaceful-looking crowd gathering around a smart-faced youth or a grave old man, and listening in breathless attitude to one of the vernacular Bombay papers, which is often read aloud from top to bottom? Facts such as these amply show the importance, usefulness, and influence of the vernacular press in regard to the masses (I wish I can say this much about all the vernacular prints—many of whom are a disgrace to the profession). It is always a pleasure to me to describe the merits of the vernacular press (whenever and wherever I find it), which has been working zealously and assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the people, both socially and morally. As a whole, the respectable portion of the Vernacular press of Bombay well deserves full credit for preserving its high character of sincerity, loyalty, and good feeling towards the British Raj. The Gujerati press of this Presidency is much in advance of the Maharati one. The former is older in date than the latter. It is worth noticing here that Mr. Furdunjee Murzban, (he was a Bhroocha), the great father of all the Murzbans, was the founder of the Gujerati type. To him is due the full credit of casting type on the English system. This incident carries us back to the beginning of the nineteenth century; and the first Gujerati press that was conducted by the Great Murzban.

Next to paper as important public organs, I have to notice the monthly magazines. They are very useful in affording popular reading for families, especially for educated females, and those males who cannot on account of their limited knowledge of the English tongue make use of books written in this foreign language. As a rule, half the pages of these pamphlets are filled by able and accurate translations from English.

In closing this short sketch of the life of vernacular prints, it will suffice to remark that to become a journalist is not an easy task. It is neither safe nor always satisfactory to sit as a stern critic on the conduct and career of the public in general and individuals in particular. Notwithstanding this stern reality, there is in young men a tendency, particularly deplorable in its present form and to start for want of any better avocation a paper or a pamphlet (how many such miserable sheets owe their existence in the mofussil to such enterprises is more than I can say), and to sit as judges on the conduct of others. University graduates, who are sometimes very able scholars in their own sphere, are in a great measure unacquainted with worldly experience. These men have, as a rule, great liking for journalistic writing. No doubt, they have acquired that kind of refined education which instils in them the spirit of independence, and a habit of freedom in thought and speech, but as soon as they come out in the world, they often find themselves in a great mess. Without possessing the experience, tact, and sound commonsense befitting responsible public writers, they indulge in unrestrained expressions of their half-formed ideas, and thus very often incur the opprobrium of disloyalty from their rulers, and childishness from their countrymen. It is high time that educated young men fresh from colleges should open their eyes to these shortcomings, and profit by the wisdom and experience of their elders. Their noble attempts at enlightening the masses by imparting the fund of knowledge they possess ought to be appreciated, but their efforts should be exercised in the right direction. Perhaps it will be news to you, Sir, and your readers to learn that in the mofussil papers are started in good many instances by such persons as those who do not know a word of the English language, and whose capacity and ambition for honourable livelihood seldom exceed more than ten or twenty rupees a month. As the Native press is yet in its infancy, and as it has much to achieve in the cause of education, social as well as political, and as it is generally considered to be the harbinger of India's social and moral improvement in this progressive age, it must not be allowed to be nipped in the bud for the sins of commission and omission of a few misguided, mischievous, indiscreet, and half-starved scribes who neither represent any influential class of the natives nor have any moral or material support from their educated and enlightened countrymen.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, Oct. 26. N. S. GINWALLA.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made on Wednesday last to wreck the mail-train of the Southern Mahratta Railway, at mileage 170, about two hundred yards from the Masur Station, in the Satara district. Two huge stones, weighing about a maund each, were carefully placed across both rails, and in order to cause the greater damage, the stones were carefully fixed to rest on smaller stones. This of course rendered them immoveable without considerable concussion, and had the engine collided against them, derailment would have been certain, probably accompanied by a sudden smash and a telescoping of the vehicles in rear of it. The fortunate mistake, however, made by the perpetrators of the diabolical act, was that it was committed in broad daylight and that the stones were so large that they were easily perceptible. The driver in charge of the engine first saw the objects from a distance of three or four telegraph posts, and mistook them for kites, sitting on the rails. Finding, however, that his birds did not take fight at the sound of the whistle, his suspicion got the better of him, and he brought his train to a halt within a few yards of the spot which, but for his praiseworthy conduct, might have been the scene of a dreadful accident. The stones were instantly removed and placed in charge of the guard, who on arrival at the first station reported the matter to the police, who are now making an enquiry into the matter. Small suspicion (if any) can rest upon the gangmen, who would ordinarily be shrewd enough to prevent them from placing the obstructions where they did, namely, on a level line, instead of on an incline, or at a curve. In the latter case the destruction would have been complete. For all that, the propping up of the two stones by smaller stones at the back, in such a way as to render the obstruction the stronger by a push, induces the irresistable inference that the perpetration of the crime was not accomplished without considerable ingenuity, forethought, and determination to cause mischief. It has been alleged that a hole in the ground not far from the scene of intended destruction revealed the heads of three or four village youths lying concealed in evident expectation of witnessing the mischief, and that police enquiries may lead to the fact that it was the result of horse-play on the part of some village boys. At any rate, the incident is important enough to excite the public interest, and we therefore await the result of the enquiry.—*Poona Observer*.

A RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE has been formed at Jaunpur, with the District Magistrate as Chairman, for rendering assistance to the sufferers from the disastrous flood of which accounts have appeared in these columns. Hundreds of homes are in ruins and many thousands of persons are homeless. The cold weather is at hand, and the local authorities find themselves in urgent want of money to provide temporary shelter and to assist the poorest people in rebuilding their homes. It appears that the damage to house property alone is valued at half a lakh, and about Rs. 20,000 is required for the relief of the absolutely destitute. We are asked to say that donations to the fund may be sent either to the Secretary, Kazi Aziuddin, Deputy Collector, or to the District Magistrate.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

THE first Mahomedan Conference, convened under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad, commenced on Friday, at Fatesingh's Wadi, Ahmedabad. Besides Mahomedans, there were several Hindu delegates. Mr. Gibb, Acting Collector, Mr. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Mr. Uttamram N. Mehtaji, Head-master, Government High School at Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadur Ambalal Shakerlal Desai, Chief Judge at Baroda, Mr. M. P. Kharegat, Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, Mr. M. P. Mody, Barrister-at-law, and Khan Saheb Nowroji Kaikobad Mody, Inspector of Police, were present as visitors. I have already described the proceedings of the business meeting, and may now narrate what took place on the occasion of the first assembly.

Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, the Sub-Judge and Honorary Secretary of Anjuman-i-Islam, in welcoming the delegates, said: In the absence of Mr. Fraust, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad, I beg to accord a most sincere welcome to all the delegates and visitors. It is very gratifying to the anjuman that so many distinguished gentlemen have kindly accepted the invitations, and honoured the association by their presence at this gathering. The anjuman was established about nine years ago by the late lamented Khan Baba Mia Saheb, who, if he had been alive, would have been certainly very much gratified this evening. By his exertions, and by the kind assistance of Vazir Saheb Bavadinbhai, the anjuman had been able to do what it has done up to now. The anjuman of this place has been quiet by doing what it can towards promoting education among the Mahomedan community. It has established an English school, where pupils are taught up to the third standard. There are fifty boys in the school. The anjuman has also established an Urdu school, which is called the Bahudinbhai Madressa, and nearly one hundred and twenty-five boys attend the school. Besides, the anjuman has established two girls' schools, which are attended by more than sixty girls, and also an Arabic class, and a free library. Pupils receiving education in the Ahmedabad High School are awarded scholarships by the anjuman. By the liberality of Madar-ul-Mahom Sheth Bahudinbhai Vazir Saheb of Junagadh, we have also got buildings of our own to accommodate three of our schools. It may be said that when the anjuman is doing what it can, why is such a gathering necessary? But we all know, gentlemen, how backward is the Mahomedan community. What we do is nothing as compared with the immense work to be done. We see that a great object could not be obtained unless and until co-operation and support of all interested persons in this cause are obtained. Where shall we see the co-operation from? It is from those who have got benefit of the education, from those whom God has given means to assist others, and from those whose sense of duty towards their fellow-creatures is alive.

THE VALUE OF CONFERENCES.

Mr

of Aligarh for this year. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar has already spoken about the utility and necessity of conferences of this kind, and I agree with all that has fallen from him. Conferences like this bring together those who take an interest in the subject, excite attention, rouse up the people, and by friendly discussion and deliberation are able to devise means for the achievement of the object in view. Gentlemen, on this occasion it is our duty to tender our best thanks to our Hindu brethren for the active sympathy they have shown towards this movement and the co-operation they have given us. It is a matter of gratification to us that the leaders of the Hindu community of Ahmedabad have heartily joined in promoting this conference, and I beg to take this opportunity in public of tendering to them on behalf of the Mussulman community our sincere thanks for the valuable support we have received from them. Our thanks are also due to the officials in this city for their encouraging presence this evening and their sympathy with this movement. Gentlemen, it is admitted on all hands that the Mussulman community is very backward in education. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar has said that the Mussulman population of Guzerat is extremely backward, but I think that the condition of the community generally in this Presidency is much the same.

WHY BACKWARD ?

Let us consider for a moment the causes of this extreme backwardness. No doubt, poverty and consequent ignorance have a great deal to do with it. So far as the masses are concerned, it is, no doubt, poverty that has prevented them from availing themselves of the benefits of education. But what about the wealthy and the well to do portion of the community ? Certainly in their case it cannot be said that want of means is the cause that keeps them back. So far as they are concerned it is apathy, indifference and mistaken notions. Somehow or other a notion seems to prevail amongst the wealthy and even the trading classes that higher education is not necessary for their children. They seem to think that having themselves been able to get on well in life without such education, it is not necessary to educate their children. They do not seem to realise the change and progress going on in the world, and are content to live as they have hitherto lived, without paying any regard to what is going around them. When they are indifferent in educating their children and do not themselves appreciate the benefits of education, it is needless to say that they do not show the slightest concern in the educational condition of the poor and ignorant masses. The lower and the middle classes are no doubt influenced by the example of their Shethias whom they look upon as their leader, and, in my humble opinion, the Shethias of the various sections of the Mahomedan community have failed in setting to the masses that example which, from their wealth, position and influence may be expected of them. The well-to-do classes also have failed to realise another duty which lies upon them. The bulk of the community being poor and ignorant, the duty is proportionately greater on the wealthier classes to provide funds for helping their poor brethren, so that by availing themselves of education they may be able to elevate their condition. The rich have not yet realized the duties and responsibilities of wealth. Thousands, nay, lakhs, are frittered away in misguided charity in giving caste-feasts and on occasion of marriages, births and deaths ; but no willingness is shown in devoting a portion of this wealth to the establishment of funds for encouraging education and for founding special scholarships, boarding houses and travelling fellowships for poor and deserving students. If the Shethias utilized a portion of the riches which God has bestowed upon them in providing such means of education which will enable the community to better their condition, they will earn everlasting gratitude. Wealth cannot be put to a better use than when it is spent in improving the condition of the lower classes of the community, and in bringing them up to a higher level. The extreme backwardness of the community deserves serious consideration, and cannot but be a matter of great concern to those who have given some attention to the subject. I was never so much struck with the extreme backwardness of the Mussalman community in education as when I looked up some time ago the last Census report, and I will quote some figures from it to show how much we have fallen behind. As English education is the test by which I think we must judge, I shall quote the percentage of English-knowing persons among those sections of the Mussalman community which are considered advanced and many of whom are engaged in trade, and shall compare them with some of the other communities :—Memons, 1·25 per thousand ; Borahs, 1·50 per thousand ; Shaikhs, 2·50 per thousand ; Sayyads, 4 per thousand ; Khojas, 8 per thousand ; Brahmins, 3·50 per hundred ; Parsis 27 per hundred. The word "English-knowing," as used in the Census returns, does not by any means signify those who have taken higher education. These figures speak for themselves and need no comment.

WHAT IS WEALTH WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE ?

I would earnestly beg the Shethias of the Mussalman community to consider whether the mere possession of wealth, without the qualification of being able to take part in public affairs—without being useful to their community—without being able to take their due share in the administration of the country, in short, without being qualified to discharge the duties of citizenship, is a thing to be desired ? Look at Municipal and Local Boards, Corporations, and other public bodies, and see if Mussalmans are represented to an extent proportionate to their population until the wealthy classes of Mahomedans realize that it is obligatory upon them to qualify themselves for discharging the duties of citizenship, and that it lies upon them not only to join and cordially co-operate in all movements for improving the condition of the masses, but also to provide funds for the purposes stated above, the progress of the community will be very slow indeed. Gentlemen, it may be a humiliating confession to make in public that the wealthy classes of the Mussalman community are themselves very backward, and are not appreciating the benefit of education, and discharging the duty they owe to their poorer brethren, yet I think that on an occasion like this it is my duty to speak out my mind freely and openly. In connection with this subject of funds for the advancement of the poorer classes, I may be permitted to say that it is incumbent on the Mahomedan States to encourage the Mussalman community in education, and make liberal grants for founding scholarships and fellowships for the benefit of poor Mussalman students. You are fortunate in having in Guzerat and Kathiawar many Mussulman States, such as Junagard, Radhanpur, Palanpur, Cambay and others. I have no doubt that if proper representations are made to these States, they will generously respond to appeals for monetary help. Take, for instance, the State of Junagadh. The Anjuman of Ahmedabad owes in great measure its existence to the liberal support of that State given through its enlightened Vizier Madarul-Mahan-Bahavuddinbhai. I am glad to see that delegates have been specially sent from Junagard to this conference. The Madressa of the anjuman bears his name, and he has from time to time extended a liberal hand towards the schools carried on by the anjuman. The State of Junagard has established many scholarships and two travelling fellowships for the benefit of its Hindu subjects ; by means of the latter, they can proceed to England to qualify themselves for the service or any of the liberal professions. This shows the concern evinced by Mussulman States for the advancement of their Hindu subjects. I have no doubt that if proper representations are made to the Junagard State, his Highness the Nawab Sahib and Madarul-Mahan-Bahavuddinbhai will not be slow in establishing similar scholarships and travelling fellowships for the benefit of poor and deserving Mussulmans who may be willing to prosecute their studies in the colleges here or who may wish to proceed to England. It is certainly satisfactory to note that the principal Mussalman States in India are realizing the obligation that lies upon them in this behalf, and that his Highness the Nizam's Government have about three years ago resolved to set apart every year Rs. 6,000 for awarding scholarships for higher education to Mussalman students studying in the various colleges in British India. Having made this suggestion about the Junagard State, I hope the Anjuman of Ahmedabad, whose relations with that State are so cordial, will at an early date make necessary representation, and that it will bear fruit. . . To show how urgently scholarships and particularly travelling fellowships are wanted, I may mention the instance of a promising youth from Ahmedabad, who having successfully passed his B.A. examination three years ago, was anxious to proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service, but was unable to do so for want of means. He tried hard to obtain assistance, but failed and had to give up the idea. He was compelled to take employment here on a salary of Rs. 50.

DOES THE KORAN FORBID EDUCATION ?

Having spoken of the poverty of the masses and of the apathy of the wealthy classes, I will now notice another cause which tends to retard the progress of education among the Mussalman community. It is the opposition of the priestly classes, and the erroneous notion which prevails that English education is against the spirit of Islam. Many refrain from giving higher education to their children on account of this erroneous notion. So far as Islam is concerned, I do not think it can be shown that it forbids secular education ; on the contrary, it inculcates the diffusion of knowledge and truth. Gentlemen, Islam is inseparable from education in the widest sense of the term, and it is difficult to conceive of the true spirit of Islam as apart from advancement, enlightenment and progress. Gentlemen, if a mistaken notion prevails here in Guzerat, as I regret to say it does in other parts of the Presidency, that Islam is opposed to secular education, and if your education and progress are retarded by such an erroneous notion, I entreat you to discard it. It is purely imaginary, and let not such a thing stand in the way of your progress. I implore you not to take for granted what interested persons may tell you, but to ascertain the truth for yourself and search it out from the fountain head of your religion—the Koran. You have only to look to the early history of Islam and his followers to satisfy yourselves as the true sprit of your religion. Modern science, literature, and civilization owe a debt of gratitude to Islam. It was Moslem Spain that was the means of spreading education and civilization in Europe. European writers have acknowledged this, and I will quote a few sentences bearing on the subject from a book I was recently reading. "For nearly eight centuries under her Mahomedan rulers Spain set to all Europe a shining example of a civilized and enlightened State. Art, literature and science prospered there as they then prospered nowhere in Europe. Students flocked from France, Germany and England to drink from the fountain of learning which flowed only in the cities of the Mussalmans. Whatsoever makes a kingdom great and prosperous, whatsoever tends to refinement and civilization, was found in Moslem Spain. Her professors and teachers made her the centre of European culture." Will anybody say that the earlier Mussalmans were not as staunch if not more staunch than those of to-day in matters of religion ? If they cultivated and developed literature, science, philosophy, jurisprudence, mathematics, astronomy, &c., established schools and colleges, not only for the instruction of their co-religionists, but also disseminated knowledge throughout Europe, and instructed and taught christian students who flocked to receive the light of learning from them, who will venture to say that Islam is opposed to secular education ? But why, gentlemen, should those who belong to the same race and profess the same religion be so sunk and degraded in these times ? The chief cause seems to be that the leaders of the community, the doctors, the priestly and trading classes, turned away in an unhappy moment from secular education and set their faces against it. Gentlemen, the time has come when we must make a serious effort to raise ourselves. We must shake off the lethargy and indolence into which we have fallen ; the maxim "God helps those who help themselves" has at present a peculiar application to us. Government no doubt are liberally inclined towards us. They have always lent a willing ear to our just and reasonable demands. Look at the liberal way in which they have dealt with the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. By means of the grant we are receiving from Government and from our Municipality, we are now imparting instruction to about 700 pupils. Other communities also may be willing to help us, but we cannot expect either the Government or our other fellow subjects to do everything for us. We cannot with any grace and reason tell other people that because we have chosen to lag behind they must do everything to lift us up. We must first move ourselves, put forth our best efforts, do all that lies in our power, and then ask others to extend their helping hand to us.

THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE COMMUNITY.

Gentlemen, the present state of the Mussalman community, whether we look to the higher service or whether we look to the liberal professions, is extremely unsatisfactory. Look to the legal, medical, or other liberal professions and see if in any appreciable degree you are represented there. Can you find in Guzerat, for instance, any amongst the legal profession or in the medical or the engineering professions ? If there be any he must be a rare exception, but, gentlemen, on the other hand, turn to the menial services and see how their ranks are manned by Mussalmans. Anybody cannot but be struck, as I was struck when I first came to Ahmedabad some years ago, that the patawallas, coachmen and butlers were mostly Mussalmans. Gentlemen, are Mussalmans not capable of rising above those menial services? Of course I do not mean to say that all would get higher appointments. That in the nature of things is impossible. There must necessarily be people in every walk of life, but must not there be a fair proportion of Mussalmans in the higher grades of the service and in the professions ? If we qualify ourselves, I do not think that other communities will grudge to us our proper share in the higher ranks of the service or in the professions. When three years ago I came here, I was surprised to learn in the course of certain inquiries that out of about 1,000 clerks and subordinates in the Government offices in the Ahmedabad collectorate, there were only two Mussalmans, one on a salary of Rs. 25, and the other after 25 years' service on Rs. 35. Admitting, gentlemen, that the backwardness of the Mahomedan community must have considerably to do with the extreme paucity of their numbers in the higher ranks of service, I do not think that this state of things could entirely be attributed to their backward condition. It may, perhaps, be that Mussalmans have no influence, that they are not sufficiently backed up, or that they cannot approach the officers in whose gift the appointments lie. If such be the case, I have to implore the members of the different communities here to show their sympathy more actively towards Mahomedans, and to be more indulgent towards them and recommend them for suitable appointments. The extreme backwardness of our community must be a matter of concern to other communities as well, because it interferes with the general progress of the nation as a whole ; and if one community lags far behind it cannot but be a drag on the other communities. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me hope that though we have made a small beginning to-day, the seed we have sown will raise up in due time,—a tree from which good fruit will be reaped in the near future. Let me exhort you again to rise to the sense of your duty to regain your place amongst the various nations and to show that you are the worthy descendants of worthy ancestors.

Mr. Gibbs, acting Collector, then said : Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I came here only as a spectator, though an interested spectator. I do not want to take up your time by making a speech. I have to speak only about one or two things alluded to by the President. In the first place, I am sure we are very grateful for the long and interesting speech made by the President. (Cheers.) Many of the facts he gave us were new to most of us. His arguments as regards the religion of Islam not being complete without education, were most interesting and most convincing. He said one or two things at the end upon which I should like to make a few remarks. One was that there were very few Mussalmans appointed here in Government service. The President was quite right in saying that the reason why they were not appointed was their deficient education. He at the same time said that it was, perhaps, that the Mussalmans had got no influence, or that they did not know the right way to apply, or set about trying to get higher appointments. Now, I think, I may state that I am not wrong in saying that, probably, every one in Ahmedabad knows how to get an appointment in public offices. There was no difficulty whatever in the way of applying for the appointments, if they wished to do so. And as far as subordinate offices were concerned, I may state as acting Collector in this district, that they were given impartially to all races. There was another thing, and it was the allusion made by the President with regard to the clever boy who, on account of his poverty, was not able to go to Europe, and compete himself for the Civil Service, or for some other liberal profession, and who had to content himself with an appointment of Rs. 50 per month in Government service. I would here remark that exactly the same thing happens to a boy in England. We are all sorry that a clever boy cannot get a post equal to his abilities, and I do not think that the Mussulman community have any special complaint in that way, because it applies to every man, and more so in many of the countries of Europe than in India, where education is comparatively cheap. That is all I wanted to say. I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the President for his most interesting speech, and for coming here from Bombay to preside on this occasion. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the conference then adjourned.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	5	31 p.m.	14	36
Teheran	29	1	55 p.m.	...	19
Suez	29	3	0 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	12	...	1
" Karachi	..	12	..	1
" Madras	...	36	..	1

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A MOFUSSIL EDITOR.

KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERWANJI SHERIARJI GINWALA has filed an information in the court of Mr. Chunilal Venilal, First Class Magistrate, Broach, charging Mr. Ardeshir D. Ghandhi, editor and proprietor of the *Broach Samachar*, with defamation in respect of a paragraph published in the newspaper of the defendant. The paragraph complained of alleged that, as the Government, at the recommendation of a section of the European community of Broach, had conferred on Mr. Ginwala the title of Khan Bahadur it was their duty to give him the abkari contract for the Surat district, for which he had applied, and thus enable him to maintain the newly-earned title. It also suggested that Mr. Ginwala, having not the requisite money to undertake the contract he would have to take partners if the contract was granted to him. On this information, Mr. Chunilal granted a warrant for the arrest of the editor, and on his surrendering, released him on bail for Rs. 200. The editor applied to Mr. Moore, Collector of Broach, and subsequently to the High Court through his pleadar, Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, for a transfer of the case on the ground that Mr. Chunilal was his personal enemy, as he had frequently written against him, in his newspaper, and also as he had himself promoted, and worked as secretary, of a meeting called to protest against his being appointed a vice-president of the Municipality. Mr. Ginwala sent in a counter-petition to Mr. Moore, stating that he had an objection to the case being heard before Mr. Anupram, another first-class magistrate, as the editor had written in his favour, and as he was his (Mr. Ginwala's) witness. Both the Collector and the High Court declined to interfere. Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, vakil, High Court, applied to the magistrate, on the 7th instant, for a postponement of the case for a month, as his client, the editor, was suffering from congestion of the liver and acute dysentery in Bombay. He put in medical certificates from Bombay surgeons in proof of this. The magistrate granted a fortnight's postponement. On the 22nd instant, the day fixed for hearing, Mr. Paymaster again appeared, and submitted an affidavit, sworn by Dr. A. D. Contractor, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and a medical certificate of Dr. Waters, Presidency Surgeon, stating that the editor was unable to undertake a railway journey for a month. Mr. Paymaster said that the defence were no less anxious than the prosecution to have done with the case as soon as possible, but that, as the defendant was advised by eminent physicians not to risk a railway journey, he had to ask for a postponement. The magistrate peremptorily fixed the hearing for the 19th November, stating he would not look at any more medical certificates ; and warned the accused's surety that, if the accused was not produced on that day, he would forward a warrant to the Police Commissioner of Bombay, demanding his arrest, and order the amount of the bail-bond to be forfeited. The case has created great sensation amongst the native community of Broach.

BETROTHAL OF A NABOB.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jaora writes that Nabob Mir Muzaffer Hussein Khan Saheb, son of the late Nabob Mir Ghulam Baba Khan Bahadur, of Surat, accompanied by Bakee Mir Ajmoodin Khan, Mir Massomali Khan, and Mr. Anoopram Kirparam, secretary to the Nabob arrived at Jahora, on the 25th instant, with about fifty followers and zenana ladies of the Nabob family. The Nabob came here by the Rutlam Railway for the betrothal of his brother, Nabob Mir Jaffer Ali Khan, with the daughter of his Highness the Nabob Esmail Khan Saheb of Jaora. The Nabob and party were received at the station by Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, the Minister of Jaora, Nabob Muzaffer Khan was received with the honours due to his exalted rank. A military escort forming a guard-of-honour, with band, was present at the station, and as the train came in, the band played the National Anthem. A procession was then formed, and the party drove up to the old palace. In the evening the Nabob of Surat paid a visit to H. H the Nabob of Jaora. On the 26th instant, a procession was started from the old palace in honour of the Nabob of Surat. The procession which presented a very picturesque appearance, consisted of troops with military, band, police, and the whole of the retinue of the Nabob. The sons of the Nabob of Surat were seated on elephants. The procession then marched to the durbar, where the Nabobs of Surat and Rao Saheb Anoopram were received by his Highness the Nabob of Jaora and his Minister. The ceremony of the betrothal of Nabob Mir Jaffer Ali Khan with the daughter of the Nabob of Jaora was performed at the durbar. After the celebration, the party marched in procession to the old palace. On the morning of the 27th instant, the Nabob of Jaora paid a return visit to the Nabob of Surat and in the evening the latter chief and his party were invited to a dinner at the Minister's bungalow. On Sunday, they were invited to a dinner by the Nabob of Jaora. The party left for Surat on Monday.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. L. GALLOWAY is transferred from No. 23 Company Southern Division to the 15th Field Battery.

ORDERS have been issued for the depot 21st Punjab Infantry to rail from Agra to Lucknow at an early date.

LIEUTENANT H. M. B. RABY, 15th Field Battery, has been promoted Captain in No. 25 Company Southern Division.

RIDING MASTER and Honorary Lieutenant J. Bevington is transferred from the Indian to the Home Establishment.

MAJOR T. S. BALDOCK, from Brigade-Major, R. A., Malta, is posted to No. 22 Company Eastern Division (Heavy Battery).

CAPTAIN A. C. T. BOILEAU, No. 3 Company Western Division, has been promoted Major in No. 11 Company Southern Division.

LIEUTENANT P. FITZ W. FITZROY is transferred from No. 28 Company Southern Division to the Sub-Depot (3) Southern Division.

RIDING MASTER and Honorary Lieutenant F. Fleming is transferred from the Home to the Indian Establishment, and posted to Rawalpindi.

THE Government of India have decided that it is the duty of the Military Works Department to provide quarters for Sergeant-Instructors to Volunteer Corps.

GOVERNMENT have authorised free passage by rail from port of disembarkation to destination being allowed to imported chargers of mounted officers arriving in India, as well as to those purchased after landing.

THE Government of India have decided that as native soldiers are not housed at the expense of the State, the provision of their own shelter being one of the conditions of service in the Native Army, they are unable to allow serai rent incurred by District Recruiting Officers for district recruits. This narrow decision is not likely to improve recruiting.

IT has been ruled that the appointment of Mechanical Engineer Port Blair, will, from the date it next falls vacant, be reserved for Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine. When so filled the designation will be Superintending Marine Engineer, Port Blair. The appointment will be one of five years' tenure, and the holder will receive the pay of the appointment without grade pay. He will also be seconded while so employed.

THE following exchanges have been sanctioned :—Between Captain F. C. Johnston, 70th, and G. H. Geddes, 25th Field Battery. Between lieutenants R. S. Hardman, 6th, and R. R. Kirwan, 69th Field Battery. Between Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, No. 12 Company Western Division, and 2nd-Lieutenant J. J. Hanks, No. 16 Company Western Division. 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Hope from 8th Field Battery to No. 7 Company Western Division (Heavy Battery). 2nd-Lieutenant C. E. C. G. Charlton, from 77th to 8th Field Battery. Captains and Adjutants R. F. McCrea, Roorkee, and G. Wright, Bombay, exchange appointments.

As we announced two months ago, the Poona Camp of Instruction will be held on new ground towards Hinjuri and Negri, and will commence on the 15th January and conclude with two days' field firing on the 1st February. The troops in the Northern force will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, and those forming the Southern force by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, of the 4th Bombay Rifles. The following troops will be engaged :—Cavalry.—Poona Horse and 2nd Bombay Lancers. Artillery.—L. (Horse), 27th, 36th, 40th and 72nd Field. Infantry.—2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1st Loyal North Lancashire, 2nd, 4th, 8th, 10th, 25th and 28th Bombay Regiments. Sappers.—Four companies.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRITERION STAKES AT NEWMARKET.

THE Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft., with 200 added ; for two-year-olds ; colts 8st 8lbs and fillies 8st 6lbs ; a winner of any race value 300 sovs. to carry 4lbs ; twice of 300 sovs. or one value 500 sovs. to carry 7lbs ; twice of 500 sovs. or once of 1,000 sovs., 10lbs extra ; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes ; entrance 4 sovs. Criterion course (6 furlongs). 21 subs. Closed January 2nd, 1894.

The Duke of Westminster's ch c Cayenne, by Pepper and Salt—Quetta, M Cannon 1
Prince Soltykoff's b c Spur Royal, by Gold—Light of Other Days ..... †
The Duke of Portland's ch c The Owl, by Wisdom—Rattlewings ..... †

(Winner trained by J Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.) Betting : 15 to 8 against Cayenne. Cayenne finished half a length in front of the dead-heaters : seven ran.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10ft, with 500 sovs. added, and 100 sovs. for the second ; the winner of a handicap value 450 sovs. after September 6, at 0-30 p.m., 10lbs., of any other handicap 5lbs extra ; the winner of the Cesarewitch 14lb. extra ; third to save his stake ; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared. New Cambridgeshire Course (last mile and a distance of A. F.) (102 entries).

Mr E Hobson's b f Indian Queen, by Melton—Oriental Girl, 3 years, 6st 2lbs, Croft 1
Sir J Blundell Maple's b c Gangway, by Saraband—Gang Warily, 4 years, 8st 9lbs, W Bradford 2
Mons A Abeille's b or br c Callistrate, by Camboyse—Citronelle, 4 years, 8st 11lbs, M Cannon 3
Sir R Jardine's ch h Llanthony, by Ormonde—Agnes Benticck, 5 years, 7st 5lbs 4
Lord Cadogan's ch c Stowmarket, by Timothy—Tenax, 3 years, 8st 11lb 0
Mr Manton's ch c Como the Wiser, by Wisdom—Corrie Roy, 3 years, 8st 11lb 0
Mr F J Douglas' b c Encounter, by Sterling—Cherry Duchess, 4 years, 8st 0
Mr James Rose's ch c Worcester, by Saraband—Excellence, 4 years 8st 0
Col North's b h El Diablo, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum, 5 years, 7st 13lb 0
Mr W W Fulton's b m Comedy, by Ben Battle—White Witch, 6 years, 7st 12lbs 0
Mr F Alexander's b c Son of a Gun, by Petronel—Ithona, 4 years, 7st 11lbs 0
Baron de Rothschild's ch c Mediciis, by Robert the Devil or Florentine—Skotzka, 4 years, 7st 10lbs 0
Mr D Hollis' b c Xury, by Tertius—Polpetti, 3 years 7st 6lbs. 0
Mons Ephrussi's br m Brocatelle, by Prologue—Verona, 5 years, 7st 4lbs 0
H R H the Prince of Wales' br c Fiorizeli II, by St Simon—Perdita, 3 years, 7st 1lb 0
Lord Hastings' b c Sir Jacob, by Beau Brummel—Editha, 3 years, 7st 0
Mr Dick's br h Athel, by Athelney—Ada, 5 years, 7st 0
Lord Bradford's br c Beightertorn, by Chillington—Black Stocking, 3 years, 6st 11lbs 0
Mr T Cannon's b f Melancholy, by Melanion—Gruach, 3 years, 6st 7lbs 0
Lord Howe's bl c Paradise, by Sterling—Yessel, 3 years, 6st 4lbs 0

(Winner trained by E. J. Hobbs, Lambourne.) Betting : 25 to 1 against Indian Queen, 100 to 8 Gangway, 9 to 2 Callistrate. Won in a canter by three lengths ; the race was run in heavy rain.

THE DEWHURST PLATE.

The Dewhurst Plate of 300 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each ; 15ft. ; for two-year-olds ; colts 8st. 9lbs. ; fillies 8st. 6lbs. The winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10lbs. ; of a race value 1,000 sovs., 7lbs. ; of one value 500 sovs. 4lbs. extra. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes ; entrance 3 sovs. Last seven furlongs of R.M, 65 subs. Closed October 31st, 1893.

Mr H McCalmont's b or br c Raconteur, by St Simon—Plaisanterie, T Loates 1
Mr W Cooper's b c Kirkconnell, by Royal Hampton—Sweet Sauce, S Loates 2
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br f Utica, by St Simon—Biserte, J Watts 3

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.) Betting : 2 to 1 against Raconteur. Won easily, five ran.—*Asian.*

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE CAULFIELD CUP.

A HANDICAP of 2,000 sovs., 1,500 sovs. of the said sum to go to the first horse, 350 sovs. to the second, and 150 to the third. The winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100 sovs., after the declaration of the weights, to carry 3lbs. extra ; of 200 sovs., 5lbs. ; of 300 sovs., 7lbs. ; of 500 sovs. or upwards, 14lbs. ; provided that the winner of the A. J. C. Derby of 1894 shall carry in this race not less than 7st. 7lbs. Penalties not cumulative, except where expressly stated. One mile and a half.

Mrs H C White's b g Paris, by Grandmaster—Enone, aged, 9st 4lbs 1
Mr J Paterson's b h Devon, by Musk Rose—The West 5yrs, 7st 5lbs 2
Mr E Shell's b c Bruin, by Neckersgat—Ursula, 4yrs, 7st 12lbs 3

Won by half a head ; twenty-nine ran.—*Asian.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 23, as compared with the statement of October 16, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	October 16. Rs.	A.	P.	October 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,86,06,509	15	8	1,82,13,579	8	2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,79,79,489	1	4	4,90,06,253	1	13
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,32,939	11	1	3,90,698	11	0
Sundries	23,87,029	10	2	24,31,500	13	0
	Rs. 9,55,66,949	6	3	9,61,42,032	2	3
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	91,21,088	0	0	92,65,919	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	79,58,987	4	0	78,05,525	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,06,512	12	3	75,09,467	0	11
Credits on do.	1,09,44,328	10	10	1,03,89,262	13	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,13,124	13	10	2,01,23,709	4	7
Balances with other Banks	3,69,217	4	5	3,61,865	7	10
Bullion	1,051	10	4	1,069	10	4
Dead Stock	12,03,219	4	0	12,00,238	9	1
Stamps	10,128	6	0	9,842	7	8
Sundries	14,73,907	9	6	14,49,306	6	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,89,93,698	4	6	1,87,14,047	5	2
Do. at Branches	1,70,76,215	6	7	1,83,24,698	1	1
	Rs. 9,55,66,949	6	3	9,61,42,032	2	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to October 23, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	81,185	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,11,745	do.
Other Deposits	10,24,764	Inc.
Post Bills	1,03,222	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	21,630	Dec.
Loans	4,87,046	do.
Accounts of Credit	44,334	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,07,644	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,84,561	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,48,453	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombasa interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar at noon on Tuesday the 30th instant.

AN eye-witness describes the arrival of the Czar at Sebastopol, on the 4th instant, on his way to Livadia as follows :—"The strictest measures of safety were taken for the arrival of the Emperor. The railway line was guarded by soldiers for twenty-four hours before, and no one was admitted to the station but military men, their ladies, and some few well-known citizens. Most alarming reports were afloat about the Czar's condition. Some even went so far as to state that his Majesty was unable to walk alone. Such, however, is not the case. The Czar stepped firmly out of the saloon carriage, greeted the Governor and the officers who were present, inspected the guard-of-honour, and conversed a few minutes with some of the persons present. Then he gave his arm to his Imperial Consort, and conducted her over the gangway on board the steamer Orel. The ascent of the stairs, however, was evidently a tax on him. The colour of his face is that of a sick man—a parish yellow. The features are relaxed, and the lips almost colourless. There is no doubt whatever that the Czar is very ill, although there may not be any immediate danger."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle.

THE MADAGASCAR SCARE.

THE panic concerning Anglo-French relations had apparently by Saturday last quite passed away, with a suddenness and a completeness that are little short of wonderful. The "Temps," the "Figaro," and other responsible French papers have continued to temper their references to Great Britain with courtesy and good feeling, and even the "Paris" has turned on the alarmist and Anglophobe section of Parisian journalism. The "Times" of Oct. 8 published a noteworthy article on the subject of the unfriendliness of France in Africa. The gist of what our contemporary had to say may be briefly set forth. Great Britain has not only been accommodating to France in Madagascar and on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, but has been so complaisant to her in West Africa that she (France) has been allowed to reduce the British Gambia territory to a mere strip and to completely cut off Sierre Leone from its hinterland, and make its future prosperity almost hopeless. Nevertheless, not content with all her North, Central, and West African possessions, and their junction with the French Congo, France is now menacing the Nile Valley. This is obviously an unfriendly act, for she cannot possibly get an outlet to the sea via Obok, or, as in the British case, by way of East Africa. For France the Nile Valley is the road to nowhere, and to persist in threatening what is clearly the British sphere, is quite inexcusable. England will never be satisfied that Egypt can stand alone with France established within striking distance of the Nile. Some of the Paris papers of Oct. 8, offered angry comments on the "Times" article ; but their objections appear to be due to a mistranslation. The "Times" having said :—"We have stood by while she (France) has been establishing and consolidating her dominion from Algeria and Tunis to Lake Chad and the Guinea Coast," the telegraphic agency which supplies the French papers with London news, instead of rendering the first phrase by "Nous sommes restes immobiles," says, "Nous avons permis a la France de consolider," &c. The capital made out of this mistranslation by the sensational papers may be imagined. The "Temps" and the "Debats," however, abstained from comment. At the same time, the Egyptian question continues to furnish inexhaustible material for discussion.

To return to the Madagascar question, a writer in the "Paris: Figaro" has been giving a few statistics with the object of showing the folly of those members of the Colonial party who are already advocating the complete annexation of the island. After remarking on the experiences the French have had with New Caledonia, and stating that they are but little calculated to make them agree to the annexation of a similar island, he points out that the number of Frenchmen in Madagascar is very small and that French trade there is inconsiderable. He also shows the result of the est ablishment of the protectorate on the trade of Tamatave. Before the present arrangement was arrived at its total commerce represented a sum of 22,000,000fr. Since the protectorate it has never reached more than four millions, a result not sufficient to encourage the French to make a conquest of which they could very easily foresee the expenses but the advantages of which were exceedingly problematic.

Negotiations are still going on daily between the British Embassy and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. These relate exclusively (the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says) to the pending questions in Africa, especially as regards the Congo. In spite of the articles of M. Delonele and others, the "Standard's" correspondent understands that "no mention of Egypt has been made in the course of the negotiations now going on."

ENGLAND AND

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DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where Hudson's Soap is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with Hudson's Soap. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
Hudson's Soap removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with Hudson's Soap.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with Hudson's Soap. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. Hudson's Soap saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with Hudson's Soap, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with Hudson's Soap.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! Hudson's Soap is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, leave HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's &c. no smell.

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses, where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

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And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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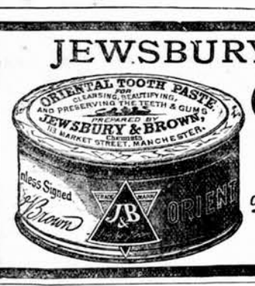

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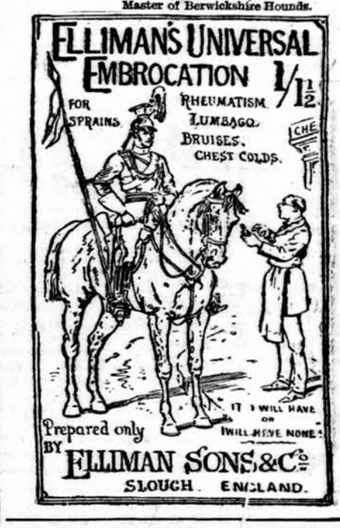

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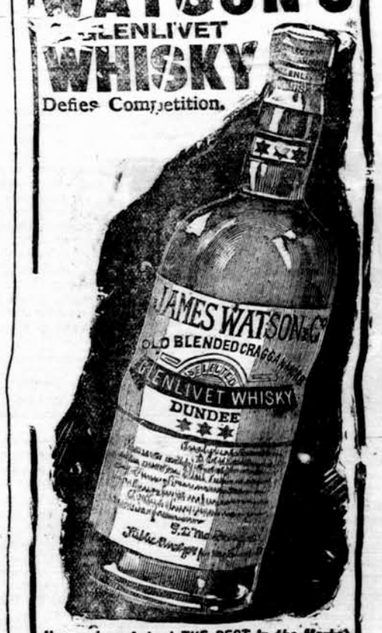

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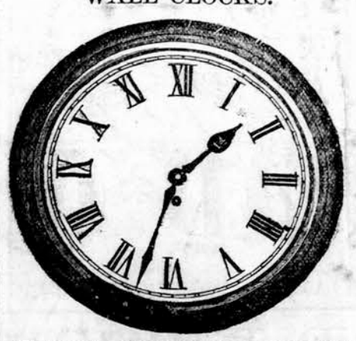

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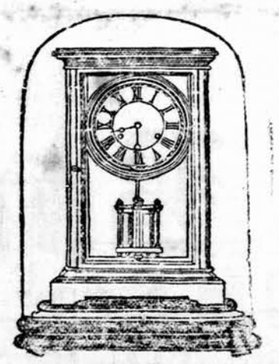

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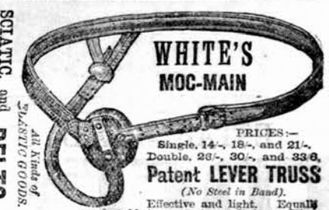

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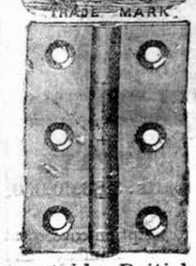

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